**Bombay Gazette,**
**ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,**
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,015—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22nd April. | † MANTUA | 10885 | ..... | ... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 7th May. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6500 | MOREA | 10990 |
| 21st " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 4th June. | INDIA | 7911 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7913 |
| 18th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | ... |
| 25th " | DEVANHA | 8092 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |

† This Steamer will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4793 | E. Seberich | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | G. Gillinbar | 16th " |
| HORMUZ | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON | 6350 | R. Tarabocchia | 26th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7538 | G. Raicich | 29th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 " 750*
Single Class to London ..... " 545 " 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gazelin" will sail about 26th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. FERDINAND | G. Gabot | 6046 | 23rd April 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers, Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA ....3,171 | ...Mon. 25th Apr. | 11 a.m. | P.D. & O.M.* |
| DWARKA ....1,695 | ...Thur. 28th Apr. | 9 a.m. | O. Mandvi. |
| LHASA ....3,171 | ...Fri. 29th Apr. | 6 a. m. | Direct † |

* Porebandar, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
† Orister on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on Monday, 25th April calling as Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3 980 tons, sailing on or about the 26th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

22nd April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 12th May 1910. |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 9th June " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | X | 7th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebufat | 4th Augt " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnen | 1st Sept. " |
| POLYNESIEN | 6,363 | X | 29th Sept. " |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 27th Oct. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebufat | 20th May 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †O City of Calcutta | 7512 | Apr. 25 1910 | ... |
| O City of Manchester | 5554 | ... | May 7 1910 |
| O Trafford Hall | 5321 | May 14 " | ... |
| O City of Karachi | 5557 | ... | " 31 " |
| A City of Benares | 6738 | ... | June 15 " |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months,

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave L'pool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aO City of York | 7709 | 22nd Aug. 1910 | 13th Sept. 1910. |
| *O City of Glasgow | 6457 | 17th Sept. " | 10th Oct. " |
| aO City of Calcutta | 7512 | 22nd " | 15th " " |

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

| All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent. | | First Class Rs. | Second Class. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Naples ..... | Single... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Marseilles or Genoa..... | Single... | 525 | 390 |
| | Return... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ..... To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven ..... | Single... | 550 | 420 |
| | Return... | 885 | 640 |

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

| Steamer. | Month. | Port. |
|---|---|---|
| Spanish Prince ...due 3rd | May ..... | Philadelphia and New York. |

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The BANK grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

FIRE AT ETAWAH

Successful use of

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE SECRETARY of the Municipal Board, Etawah, writes to Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay, on the 11th April, 1910, as follows:—

I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire on the night of 6th April, 1910.

I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "MINIMAX" which, no doubt, put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc.

Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "MINIMAX" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER proved very useful and saved thousands of rupees.

Will you please send some two dozen refills for "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER at your convenience as there are none in stock?

The Price of "MINIMAX" Complete with necessary charge is Rs. 33-12.
(Same as London, i.e. £ 2-5).
Security Wall Brackets, Rs. 4.

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| METTWURST (Pork Sausage) ... .. ... ... | In 1 lb. Tins RS. 1-8 Per Tin. |
| FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage) ... ... ... | |
| LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage) ... ... ... ... | |
| CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder) ... ... | |
| FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages) ... ... | |
| TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage) ... ... | Rs. 1-12 |

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| El Aliento, Par Excellence, | per 50 | 7 | 8 |
| El Balcon, Deliciosos | " 50 | 6 | 8 |
| La Arena, Bravas Fimas | " 50 | 6 | 0 |
| La Silvira, Especials | " 50 | 5 | 12 |
| La Crema, Matinees | " 50 | 5 | 4 |
| La Simpatica, Flor Fina | " 100 | 8 | 0 |
| Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled, | " 25 | 4 | 0 |

POPULAR BRANDS.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Costa Brazileros | per 50 | 6 | 0 |
| Young American | " 50 | 6 | 0 |
| Perfectos Extra | " 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite | " 50 | 3 | 0 |
| Spotted Dogs, Merriman's | " 100 | 8 | 0 |
| " " Neuberg & Co's | " 50 | 4 | 0 |
| Odalisca, Victorias | " 25 | 2 | 8 |

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909

Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."

FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.

WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF — Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF — manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF — Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "AFRICA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ISMAILA, from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 23rd instant, and will DISCHARGE in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

21st April, 1910.

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NOTICE is hereby given that BAI COOVERBAI, widow of MUNCHERJEE DHUNJIBHOY DUBASH, Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE BOOKHIA and Mr. NUSERVANJI MUNCHERJEE CAMA, the Trustees appointed under an Indenture, dated 11th December, 1907, have contracted by virtue of power given in that behalf under an Indenture of settlement, dated the 21st day of April, 1890, TO SELL my client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at his Office, at Piquet Road, Kalbadevi, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived, null and void, and of no effect whatsoever.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-six square yards and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and bearing Collector's Old No. 75, New No. 679, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 1 8420, together with the portions thereon standing of the tenements or buildings assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 2289 and 2283, and Street No. 1 and 153, all which premises are situate on the East side of Queen's Road, formerly Sonapore Beach Road, in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the partition wall of a garden or cart called Gurkha and belonging to Nowrojee Byramjee Suntoke, on or towards the West by leasehold premises hereinafter described and intended to be assigned, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Cursetjee Muncherjee Moos, and now to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shivdas Mahovjee, but now of Jeevenjee Eduljee Bhomisa, and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Coovverbai and her tenants.

SECONDLY.—All the piece of land situate at Queen's Road, formerly Sonapore Beach Road in Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-three square yards and five-nines of a square yard, together with the portions thereon, standing of the tenements hereinabove mentioned and bearing Collector's Old No. 14, New No. 15950, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on 8420, or towards the East by the freehold premises hereinbefore firstly described, and hereby intended to be conveyed, on or towards the West by the Public Foot Path and the Queen's Road, on or towards the North by the said property formerly of Cursatjee Muncherjee Moos, and now of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, and on or towards the South by the said property of Jeevenjee Eduljee Bhomisa, and are now in the occupation of the said Cooverbai and her tenants.

KHARSHEDJI M. MOWDAVALA,
Purchaser and Pleader.

22nd April, 1910.

---

NAGDA-MUTTRA STATE RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of PLANT and STORES, rendered surplus on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway.

A varied assortment of Machinery, Tools and Stores, useful for all purposes, will be put up for PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Nagda-Muttra State Railway Stores Depot, Mutra, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1910, and following days.

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E. CONNELL,
Chief Store Keeper,
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ONE GOLD WATCH,
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| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

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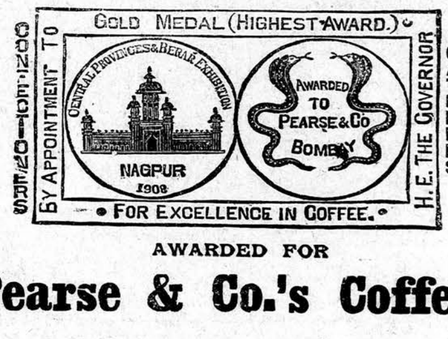


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| Paid up Capital | ,, 17,62,500 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, 3,00,000 |

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F. D. STRANACK,
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|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
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| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

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| CALCUTTA | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | MALACCA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MANILA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NEW YORK | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | | YUEN |
| IPOH (Federated Malay States.) | | |

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the late DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C. S. I., MEMORIAL FUND, will be held at the Bai Bhikaji Bengalee Girls' School, Parse Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY 25th inst., at 5-45 p.m.

Subscribers are requested to attend the Meeting, the business being to decide upon the form of Memorial.

DARASHA RUTTONJI CHICHGUR,
for self and other Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 22rd April, 1910.

### THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-12-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1909, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1910, on week days between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 7th of April, 1910, upon production of Share Certificates.

REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1910.

### THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid to Shareholders, whose names will be on the Register on 9th May, on and after THURSDAY, 19th May, 1910 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Outram Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 8th to 18th May, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

## INSURANCES.


THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,
is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.
"ZAM-ZAM."
A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.
☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

A Swollen Knee
is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lohman of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocations failed to relieve me. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial. Costs but Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ASTON—March 30, at Brynterion, Pretoria, the wife of Brig Gen G G Aston, C B, Royal Marine Art, of a daughter.

BARRAN—March 20, at 72 Queen's Gate, S W, Lady Barran, of a son.

BEATTY—April 2, the wife of Admiral David Beatty, of a son.

GAIRDNER—April 3, at Pretoria, the wife of John Francis Robert Gairdner, M B, M R C S, of a son.

NORMAN—April 3, at 1 Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington, W, Lady Florence Norman, of a son.

WILLIAMSON—April 3, at Trelawney, Springfield Road, Leicester, the wife of Lieut Col J G Williamson, Royal Army Medical Corps (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHANNELL—HANCOCK—March 31, at the Priory Church, Dunster, Somerset, Arthur Willoughby Trevelyan Channell, son of the Hon Mr Justice Channell, to Baptista Maryon, daughter of the Rev Prebendary Hancock.

LINDSAY—COSBEY—April 5, at St Clement Danes, George Lindsay, of Cape Town, South Africa, to Beatrice Maud, daughter of Major and Mrs J F Cosby.

MILLS—DAY MURPHY—March 15, in London, Capt J J Mills, A O D, to Maud, widow of the late O V Day Murphy, Esq, of Youghal, co Cork.

MONEY—GRANSMORE—March 31, at Emmanuel Church, Plymouth, Norman Angel Kyrle Money, R N, lieutenant and commander H M S Salmon, to Gladys, daughter of Capt Gransmore, R N.

PINCKNEY—SHEWELL—March 30, at St Jude's, Kensington, Irlysman Pinckney to Alice Sophia, widow of Col Maunsell Shewell, Royal Marine Light Inf, and daughter of the late Major Gen Henry Forster, C B, Royal Horse Art.

SMITH—DYER—April 4, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Edwin Smith, M D Lond, barrister-at-law, retired collector of Inland Revenue, to Edith Catherine, daughter of N. Dyer.

DEATHS.

BRUNNER—April 4, at Silverlands, Chertsey, wife of the Right Hon Sir John Brunner, Bart

ENGLAND—April 4, at Cleughbrae, Camberley, Major-Gen E L England, C B, J P, honorary colonel of Somerset Light Inf, aged 71.

HOGGE—April 1, at Tenfield, Newbury, Col John Williamson Hogge, C B, C I E, Indian Army, formerly commandant of the 14th Sikhs, son of the late Col Charles E. Hogge, C B.

JERROLD—March 30, at 27 Paragon Grove, Surbiton, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Douglas Jerrold, aged 78.

MONAIR—March 28, at the Roundwood, Rushmere, Ipswich, Catherine Louisa Spry, wife of Lieut Gen E J McNair, aged 71.

NEED—March 29, at Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, Emily McMahon, widow of Walter Need, Captain Royal Navy, and daughter of Col Lionel Westropp, 58th Regt, aged 79.

SAUNDERS—March 30, at 57 The Drive, Hove, Sir Frederick Richard Saunders, K C M G, late treasurer, Ceylon Civil Service, aged 71.

SAWYER—March 30, at 13 Wilton Place, S W, widow of Lieut Col C R J Sawyer, late of his Majesty's Body Guard.

WING—April 2, widow of Lieut Col Vincent Wing and daughter of the late Col Sir George Everest, aged 58.

### INDIA.

DEATHS.

BROWN—April 17, at Coonoor, Margaret, widow of the late George Brown, of Messrs. Richter and Co., Coonoor, leaving a large family to mourn her loss.

GRIFFIN—Vpril 11, at Jalna, suddenly, Hastings Baldwin Harold, H M the Nizam's District Police, and youngest son of the late Capt M Griffin, Nizams Regular Forces, aged 28 years.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

J. O. R. Grand Alfresco Concert at the Scottish High School, Byculla, at 8, p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house."

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—A lecture on Primary Education, being the second of the present series will be delivered by Dr. J. O. Pires on Saturday, the 23rd at 6-30 p. m., in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul. Dr. L. J. Pinto will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MOTOR COLLISION.—A collision occurred between motor-car No. 788 and hack victoria No. 1147 on the Queen's Road near Churchgate Station on Thursday evening. The driver of the victoria, Dossabhoy Hormusji, dislocated his left elbow and wrist and was attended to.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—Rama Pandu, a Hindu, aged forty, was walking along Foras Road on Thursday evening when he was knocked down by a victoria which came from behind. The wheels passed over his right arm fracturing it. The victoria was at once driven away and has not since been traced. Rama was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p. m, on Saturday the 23rd April,—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-15 a.m. on Wednesday the 27th April. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O at 9-15 a. m. on the same day.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest at Sir J. J. Hospital touching the death of a Hindu coal labourer, name unknown, aged about 25. Deceased while handing down empty coal baskets fell in a coal bunker of the steamship "Libengata" on the evening of the 20th instant and his skull was fractured. He was removed to the hospital where he died on Thursday without regaining consciousness. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Adam Abbu, a servant in the employ of Khan Bahadur Hormusji, M. Bhimadiwalla and Company carrying on business as General Merchants in Chukla Street reports that at 10 a. m. on the 20th instant he gave four currency notes of Rs. 1,000, each and one for Rs. 100, in all Rs. 4,100 to another servant of the firm named Mohanlal Khubchand and told him to take the money to the head office of the firm in Nizam street. Mohanlal failed to do so and had since disappeared.

BAND AT THE GOVERNMENT GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Brevet-Col. H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Modelgiani:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | Under the Double Eagle. Wagner |
| Overture ..... | Merry Monarch..... Herold |
| Valse ..... | Amour Passager ..... Zulueta |
| Selection ..... | Belle of New York..... Kerker |
| Piece..... | Caracteristique ..... Eilenberg |
| Valse..... | Des Fleurs ..... Tschaikowsky |
| Two Steps ... | Tosca ..... Babyo |

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Surjans, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March..... | Waldmere ..... F H Losey. |
| Overture..... | La Couronned Or ..... Hermann. |
| Op 284 A | Standchen..... Czibulka. |
| Selection | The Pirates of Penzance..... Sullivan. |
| Valse ..... | Ciribiribin ..... Buonlomi. |
| Selection ..... | The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll. |
| (A) Minuet | Original String Quintett Boccherini. |
| (B) Intermezzo. | In the Clover ..... Thurban. |

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel W. R P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawker this evening at 6 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| March..... | With banners waving..... Franke. |
| Overture ... | Fest ..... Leutner. |
| Euphonium Solo | Lovers old sweet song Molly. |
| Selection of Neapolitan Songs ..... | Arr. C Godfrey |
| Intermezzo | On Reb Fichte ..... Lincke |
| Selection ... | My Lady Molly ..... Jouss |
| Valse ..... | Mon Reve ... .. Waldteufel |
| Galop ..... | Flasters..... Frieke |

## SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

THE following are extracts from a report from the Director of Public Instruction on the School Final Examination:—

"English."—The paper came in for some criticism and was perhaps too easy. The "description of their school" had admittedly been written on by many of the candidates before. The essays were often far too long, and boys do not appear to realise that the more pages they write the more mistakes they exhibit. A good many of the common mistakes point to defective knowledge of English on the part of the teachers. The work at Poona exhibited a marked improvement.

Almost every Examiner comments on the vileness of the handwriting and spelling, whether English or Vernacular. One cause of bad writing is undoubtedly the habit of letting boys write in pencil on the knees. I have recently obtained from Government a grant of Rs. 5,000 for providing more desks in place of simple benches, and I hope that in another year or two the Government High Schools, at least, will be properly equipped in this respect. But even when classes are provided with turn-over desks masters are careless about insisting on the use of the desk for all writing; they let the boys turn it over and use it as a back.

"History."—The History paper was remarkable for containing questions on recent and contemporary history, the answers to which revealed a deplorable ignorance of the facts of our own times; some of them showed also that either a good deal of wrong information is given, or a good deal of correct information is suppressed in the schools. Some of the other questions were answered verbatim from summaries and 'guides.'

The practice of obtaining from the Examiners and circulating reports on the general character of the work done enables Head Masters to see where the principal weaknesses lie, and I believe that steps are being gradually taken to remedy some of these, so that steady, if slow, progress may be hoped for. Unfortunately the overwhelming fascination of the Matriculation continues to attract most of the better boys, and so long as this is the case very good results cannot be expected from the School Final candidates. The University has now committed itself to the retention of the Matriculation, and it remains to be seen how far the better class of boys will come to recognise that it is in their own interest to pass the School Final, if not in lieu of the Matriculation, at any rate along with it.

The following is the Government resolution on the subject:—Judged by the number of candidates this examination appears to be steadily gaining in popularity, but it is an unsatisfactory feature that the percentage of passes continues to be low. The interesting analysis of the results submitted by the Director of Public Instruction brings out a fact upon which the Governor in Council desires to comment. He views the incorrect and badly informed teaching of modern history as most unsatisfactory and is of opinion that in schools, for which Government is directly responsible, it should be possible to secure that proper instruction is imparted in the subject. The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to consider and report to Government what steps should be taken with this object in view.

## FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your journal, to invite all those who are coming home to England for the Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace this summer, to send to this department their names and requirements in the matter of accommodation. While special arrangements are being made to receive the official delegates, we are desirous of assisting all others as far as lies in our power.

The central feature of the Festival of Empire will be the Pageant of London, presented by 15,000 London citizens with special contingent from each of the great Overseas States taking part in the final scene, symbolical of the children gathered round the Mother Country.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, is president of the Hospitality Committee and already innumerable offers of hospitality to Colonial guests have been received by the Committee. It is desirable that a complete register of names be obtained,—

Yours etc,
THE SECRETARY OF THE HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

April 6th.

## FIRE AT DELISLE ROAD.

YESTERDAY morning at about one o'clock a fire broke out in a row of huts constructed on a piece of land at DeLisle Road belonging to Mr. Hormusji M. Cama. The fire engines from Byculla, Chinchpokly and DeLisle Roads arrived promptly on the scene, but on account of the combustible nature of the materials of which the huts were constructed, the whole row was destroyed before the fire engines could render any assistance. Three goats were also burnt to death. The damage is estimated at Rs. 75. The fire was caused by a naked kerosine oil lamp left near the jowlie wall by one of the occupants.

## RAILWAY COLLISION.

A Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway District Traffic Superintendent's message received yesterday says:—No. 62 down B. M. Railway goods collided on the 18th April with some waggons standing in the Bharatpur Station Yard. Six wagons of the goods train were derailed on the main line which was blocked for 2 1-5 hours detaining 10 down mixed.

## MOONLIGHT CONCERT AT THE BANDSTAND.

FROM an advertisement which appears in another column it will be seen that a vocal and instrumental Concert will be held at the Esplanade Bandstand on Monday the 25th instant at 9-30 p.m. An excellent programme has been arranged and the price of admission has been fixed at Re. 1 only.

## SIR P. M. MEHTA ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following further contributions have been received towards Sir Phirozeshaw M. Mehta Entertainment Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 2,646
Mr. Vajeshanker Gaurishanker Oza Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabjee D. Dubash Rs. 25; Mr. Rstanshaw Bruckshaw Rs. 10; Mr. Shapurji Jivanji Rs. 15; Mr. Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday Rs. 10; total Rs. 2,731.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph will show an entire change of programme from to-day, and looking to the many splendid items contained therein, there is little doubt that it will prove a great success.

"The Mountebank's Son", and "The Trapper" are two tragic stories which are sure to hold the audience spell-bound while they last. "A will of her own" is one more fine story, full of comic incidents. But the two most comic films are those entitled "The Post" in which Max Linder figures, and "Foolshead at the Skating Rink." These items are screamingly funny in which everybody cannot help laughing at the antics of the great comedians. We would strongly recommend the public to see the splendid programme. To-morrow there will be a grand prize show at the 7-8 session, when three handsome watches will be given away.

## THE NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Cinematograph as an educator is growing in importance and the latest high class films tend in this direction. We are once more flooded with American visitors and the Novelty Cinematograph in honour of the occasion and exhibiting some high priced and beautiful American films; among these, the "Livingstone case," a powerful detective story full of incident and illustrating the wonderful methods of the Yankee detective and showing in a clever manner how the "Third Degree" is worked to wring confessions from criminals. Extra items will be added to this evening's programme.

## THE HON. SIR WALTER HUGHES.

### Farewell to India.

THE Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, who has presided over the destinies of the Port of Bombay for many years, bids this country farewell to-day. From the 22nd September, 1905, the fifty-sixth anniversary of his birthday, Mr. Hughes, Senior Officer in the Public Works Department, retired from Government Service; but by a wise dispensation, Government directed that he should continue to hold the office of Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. When he took charge of the office of Chairman of the Trust, thirteen years ago, the revenue of the port was forty-two lakhs of rupees; it has now risen to sixty-seven lakhs; and the vast scheme for new docks and the great reclamation enterprise at the northern end of the harbour promise most lucrative developments in the commercial importance of the port of Bombay.

Mr. Hughes is an Officer of tried ability, who has rendered many valuable services to the State during the last thirty-seven years. He joined the Public Works Department at the age of eighteen, and is yet in the prime of manhood. On his joining the Service in October 1868, he was appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation at Poona, and about four years later, was promoted to the post of officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch. For about a month from May to June 1873, he was in charge of the office of Under Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer for Irrigation. In consideration of valuable services rendered by him, Mr. Hughes was granted one year's extra pensionable service for Famine work 1876-77. In November 1878, he passed the higher standard examination in Marathi; and in April 1880, was appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Exactly two years later, we find him working with much zeal and energy as officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under Secretary in the Public Works Department (Irrigation.) In April 1887, he was promoted to the responsible post of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department and first-class Chief Engineer. Two months later, he rose to the office of acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation). For a short time in September 1887, he was in charge of the Secretariat Office in Bombay. In November 1888, he was appointed Executive Engineer of the second grade and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. Mr. Hughes was promoted to the first grade of Executive Engineer in June 1892 when his services were placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust for appointment as Chairman. How skilfully he administered the affairs of the Trust, and brought them to their present state of prosperity after hard and solid work, is a matter of history. He made himself well-known to the mercantile community of this City as a man of exceptional ability and initiative, and were it not for his long and honourable connection with the Port Trust, the latter could scarcely have been in its present prosperous condition. The Port Trustees, when they first administered the concern had to deal with lakhs of rupees which sounded so high at the time, but the lakhs have now got us into crores; and the administration of the Trust may now be likened to the Government of a first-class Native State yielding the largest revenue.

On his return to Bombay from special leave on urgent private affairs in July 1897, Mr. Hughes was nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, resigned in August 1898, and was again nominated in January 1899, and again in January 1902. He had special leave to Europe from May to November 1898, the period from 13th September to 12th October 1898, being counted to be on deputation duty in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Scheme. On the 22nd November 1898, after his return to Bombay, Mr. Hughes' services were placed at the disposal of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for appointment as its Chairman. In April 1899, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. For two years Mr. Hughes did his best to push forward the great scheme for the Improvement of the City; and there is ample evidence of the ability and devotion with which he had organised the administration of the City Trust. At a meeting of the Port Trustees held on the 26th September 1899, Mr. Hughes' valuable services to the Port Trust were fittingly recognised, after which the Port Trustees unanimously passed a resolution as follows:—"The Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Walter Charleton Hughes during the time he held the appointment of Chairman of the Port Trust. In this period of about six years, the material progress and financial position were maintained and improved notwithstanding the depressing influences of plague and famine on the trade of the Port; and many large and important works were arranged and completed, which must results in increased revenue in future. Amongst the more important works referred to, are the reclamation of the northern property, including wharves and roads on the Sewri, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon estates, the construction of the Reay Road on Port Trust land, which nearly completes a most important thoroughfare extending from the Fort towards Sewri: these works on which some eleven lakhs of rupees were expended have converted a low-lying insanitary and useless foreshore into a large and valuable area which, with improved bunders and communications, is rapidly developing into an important trade centre, and only needs railway communication to make it a most valuable property. Mr. Hughes initiated and made considerable progress with the negotiation for such communications in the scheme for the Port Trust Branch Railway, which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in the near future. The Apollo Reclamation was laid out in roads and building sites, and has now become a popular remunerative residential property, while the development of the Land Estate generally is largely due to the improvements made in the forms of leases and concessions made to investors in residential building sites. The Ballard Pier was constructed, quarters for labourers were provided, the Bulk Oil installations were arranged, and many other works of a miscellaneous character. In brief, it may be said that almost every department of the Port Trust bears the impress of the ability and devotion with which Mr. Hughes conducted his duties, and the Trustees desire to tender to him their most cordial thanks and acknowledgment of his valuable services."

From May to December 1900, Mr. Hughes was on furlough to Europe, the period from 21st September to 22nd October 1900 being counted as deputation duty in England, in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Scheme. By the Birthday Gazette in May 1900, Mr. Hughes' services found recognition in his appointment as a Companion of the Indian Empire. In December 1900, Mr. Hughes was re-appointed Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, which could not do without him. The Trustees of the Port elected him to be a member of the City Improvement Trust. In the following year, from October to November 1901, and again from December 1901, to January 1902, Mr. Hughes was sent on deputation to Aden as President of the Aden Wharf Commission. He was again appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in January 1902, and enjoys the honour to this day.

Mr. Hughes received an appropriate recognition of his long and able services when he was Knighted in the Honours Gazette of January 1906. Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, in bidding this country farewell, will do so with the heartiest good wishes of all who have known them for their future welfare.

## ENTERTAINMENT BY THE STAFF.

THE staff of the Bombay Port Trust gave a "pan supari" entertainment yesterday afternoon in honour of Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman of the Trust, and Lady Hughes, who are leaving Bombay for home by to-day's mail steamer. The offices of the Trust were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the hall where the entertainment took place was crowded with the employees, and outsiders. Among those present on the occasion were:—Mr. E. L. Sprott, Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. James Macdonald, Mr. Southwell, Piper, Mr. E. Hart, Commander Beaumont, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. E. Hart, Mr. C. G. Stileman, Mr. J. A. Cherry, Mr. L. F. Saville, Mr. C. M. Hanson, Mr. J. J. Welsch, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Framji Ruttonji Surveyor, Mr. V. M. Cnoksi, Mr. E. Y. Watson, Mr. S. R. Tarkhad, Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner, and others.

The proceedings opened with the playing of a selection of music by native musicians. Mr. Framji Ruttonji Surveyor, then addressing the assembly said, they had met there that afternoon to express their great sense of regret at the approaching departure of their esteemed and popular Chairman, Sir Walter Hughes, and to wish him and Lady Hughes, farewell. Mr. Framji then read the address, which was as follows:—

THE ADDRESS.

"Sir,—We, the members of the Bombay Port Trust staff, on behalf of ourselves as of the subordinate staff, beg leave respectfully to approach you, to express our heart-felt regret at your approaching departure from Bombay and your retirement from the high office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust. Your varied and distinguished services throughout your brilliant career in this country and particularly the work that you have done for the Port and City of Bombay are so well known, that it is superfluous for us to recount them here. The high esteem in which you were held not only by Government but by all classes of the general community in this great city, particularly the classes most interested in trade and commerce, afford the most gratifying testimony to the solid and lasting benefits that you have conferred on this city, whether in your capacity of Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust or in the other high offices that you have held. Your connection with the Bombay Port Trust dates back to some 18 years and since then the history of the Bombay Port Trust is practically a history of your achievements. The great progress made by the Port Trust, in recent years, has not only directly benefited the trade of Bombay, but the various works accomplished and undertaken have afforded employment not only to the middle classes, but to thousands of the poor. The Tank Bunder and Sawree Reclamations and the New Docks under construction, with which we rejoice to know your name will always be associated, will be monuments of your tenure of office, as well as of your great talents. The flourishing condition of the Port Trust finances, the increasing facilities afforded to the merchants, while at the same time lessening the burden of dock charges upon them, are all due to the single-minded zeal, great abilities and tenacity of purpose, which you have devoted to the interests of the Bombay Port Trust and its advancement in the path of true progress. As you have never spared yourself in the discharge of the duties of your high office, you have been a shining example to all of us, to do our level best in the humble sphere of our respective duties. We have been proud to serve and work under you, and we most gratefully acknowledge, on this occasion, that you have been always ready to appreciate all good work and true devotion to duty. You have always been ready to do even-handed justice to all, and at the same time been kind and sympathetic. In this connection we cannot forget the sympathetic interest and kindly advice and help which Lady Hughes has been ever ready to extend for the welfare of the poor labourers and workmen employed under the Port Trust. Though we keenly regret your departure from Bombay, it is a consolation to us to know that the change from Bombay to England will be for the benefit of your health, and that your connection with the Bombay Port Trust will not be entirely severed. We, here, shall be working under your able successor whose appreciation and approval we shall endeavour to deserve and win, with our best efforts, and we sincerely believe, that he will always have the same regard and kindness for the Port Trust staff that we have had the good fortune to receive at your hands. And now, Sir, we bid Lady Hughes and yourself both a respectful good-bye and cordially wish that you may have a safe and pleasant voyage and a long and prosperous life, in your motherland, with an earnest hope that, though far away, you will continue to take the same kindly interest in us that you have hitherto done, and that in years to come we may occasionally have the pleasure of seeing you again in Bombay, however short a visit."

Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner officiating Deputy Superintendent of Docks, then addressed the meeting. He said that on behalf of the Dock Department he craved permission to say a few words before they separated. They had gathered there that day to bid Sir Walter and Lady Hughes a cordial farewell, and to put on record the valuable services rendered by Sir Walter to the city in varied capacities. Though Sir Walter would be far away from them, his eminent service to the City and his brilliant and unprecedented career in the Port Trust, would always keep his honoured name alive. Under his guidance the Bombay Port Trust had prospered and risen to its present standard of efficiency, so as to make it a model for all other ports in this country. His magnificent and various schemes, his deeds and works of utility, showed at once, how ingenious, how inventive and how fertile his mental capacities must be. The stamp of great ability and forethought was discernible in all the useful and remunerative works undertaken and accomplished during the past 18 years under his leadership by the Port Trustees. These works, too numerous to enumerate there, would shine and keep his honoured name ever green and fresh in the minds, not only of the present, but also of future generations, who, while admiring the splendour and utility of the works as well as the genius to whom they owed their inception, would also have the advantage of reaping the best fruits of his active life. The speaker prayed to God to spare Sir Walter long with health, vigour and strength to enable him to take an active interest in the affairs of their city even from afar, and to enjoy the well-earned rest in his native land with Lady Hughes and family. These were the sincere and fervent prayers of those assembled. (Applause).

Mr. V. M. Chokei, Clerical Personal Assistant to the Chairman, addressing the meeting said that in endorsing all that his friend Mr. Framji Ruttonji had said regarding their worthy Chairman, he begged to add that much more was the Staff grateful to her Ladyship for her devotion to their Chairman, because it was due to Lady Hughes' care that the Chairman had been able to keep up his health and serve the Trust so efficiently. On many occasions, her Ladyship had to return to India with the Chairman at the sacrifice of her own health to look after him. She had always advocated the cause of the staff in cases where leniency and mercy were required and he (the speaker) was glad to say that the Chairman had been ever very lenient in dealing with cases like these. They (the staff) were sorry to separate after having been together for the very long period of 18 years, yet it was a great consolation to them that Sir Walter and Lady Hughes were sailing hale and hearty from their shores to undertake new duties. The staff was very thankful to them that they had this opportunity to express their gratefulness a thing which they were unfortunately not able to have on the occasion of the departure of their late worthy Chairman, Colonel Merewether, who left Bombay so ill as to be unable to see any of them. The speaker begged to convey their best thanks for their kindness in honouring them with their presence here and asked that they would join them in wishing Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, health and prosperity in all their undertakings. (Applause).

SIR WALTER HUGHES' REPLY.

Sir Walter Hughes in reply said:—

"Mr. Framji, Mr. Chokei and friends,—I was most anxious to have an opportunity of thanking you all for the good work you have done for me and for the Trustees in these past years—and casting about in my mind for how to do it, I thought the only plan was to write what is known in the Army as a farewell order. Your kindness in asking me and Lady Hughes to this party has, however, provided a better and more satisfactory way, as I am able now to thank you collectively and individually. I am not going to indulge in conventional expressions but I can honestly say I am satisfied with and am grateful to you all for the manner in which your duties have been performed.

"I think we may take it that the Port Trust service is popular, for when any one joins he seems never to want to go. It is only seldom any one resigns. I can recall a few and remember that in each of the cases I am thinking of the employee, who resigned to better himself, wanted to come back again after a very short time.

"But there is every reason why the service should be popular, for the Board are most considerate employers. I was told once in London that the Bombay Port Trust is the finest service in the Empire on account of the liberality and consideration with which employes are treated. That referred to the higher offices particularly but looking back I seem to recall an almost continuous stream of measures calculated to improve the position and prospects of the subordinate staff. I think it will be found that there is a very great difference comparing the present with the past of, say, sixteen or seventeen years ago. The hours of work at the docks and bunders are long—that is unavoidable—but that they are not too long; I infer from the extreme popularity of overtime! I quite sympathise with overtime as a means of supplementing incomes, but it is a poor ambition as the goal of effort, and I hope the higher ideal of proving faithful to the performance of duty in the interests of the Trust may be more and more prevalent. Such motives are certain of due reward.

"I have one serious word to add, and you must forgive me if I speak plainly. It is that I would specially ask you all to do your utmost to free the service of the Port Trust from the smallest suspicion of any form of corruption. In these days there is not any excuse whatever for the giver or receiver of consideration in any form for favours in the matter of appointments or promotion. There is much talk occasionally of the existence of such practices and of other forms of the giving and receiving of gratifications for service. I refuse to believe that such practices are prevalent, and I appeal to you all, in whose power the matter really lies, to place the Port Trust services above all suspicion in this respect.

"Once more I thank you and bid you all a cordial farewell and in my own and my wife's name, thank my old friends, Mr. Framji and Mr. Chokei for their many kind expressions." (Loud applause).

"Pan supari" was then distributed and Sir Walter and Lady Hughes garlanded.

The proceedings then terminated.

## APPRECIATION OF THE TRUST.

### A GLOWING TRIBUTE.

At the meeting of the Board held yesterday previous to the retirement of Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., Chairman, Mr Navroji J. Gamadia, the Senior Trustee, spoke as follows:—

"This being the last Board meeting at which Sir Walter Hughes will be present, I beg to move this Resolution and in doing so I feel sure that it is not necessary to say anything in support of it. I have been at this Board for the last 12 years and it has always been a very great pleasure to me, and I am sure, to you all, to work with such an able Chairman as Sir Walter. He has won the confidence of all classes in this great city and will be greatly missed, especially by the commercial community. The various schemes he has initiated have been placed before us with such great conciseness and ability that it has helped us very much in our work as Trustees and so far as I remember not a single one of them has been disapproved by us. The impress of his hands is shown from one end of the Port Trust property to the other. To name a few of his great works I would first of all point to the Apollo Reclamation to the East of the Colaba Causeway where now stands the Taj Mahal Hotel and other buildings and which he has laid out and developed and we all know how it has been turned from a swamp into one of the most popular residential quarters in the City. Coming further north, the Docks draw our attention. These Docks were constructed before Sir Walter's time but what a change has been effected in their working during his regime. The big upper storied sheds, the Railways with their direct communications from and to the Docks, the Manganese Depots with their tramways and sidings have changed the face of these docks, so that no trustee of the 80's or 90's coming back to Bombay would recognise them as the docks of his time. The Reclamation at Mazagon undertaken to supply accommodation for the local trade displaced at Mody Bunder is of such a recent date that many of you, Gentlemen, will remember it as one of the most successful projects taken up by this Board. The Sewri Installations and a host of other works I need not mention. I have kept back the new docks and the big reclamation at Mazagon-Sewri to the last. I wish Sir Walter had remained to see these gigantic works which he may with pride call his own, finished. I at least hope to see him back among us on the occasion of the opening of those works, on which he has given so much of his time and attention.

The organisation of the Port Trust in every department is little short of marvellous and we are much indebted to him for taking such a keen interest in every branch of the work. He has won the confidence of the whole of the staff who now feel that they are losing a true friend and so far as the Trustees are concerned I feel that we shall greatly miss his help, guidence and unfailing courtesy. I put this resolution before you, Gentlemen, with the greatest confidence, at the same time keenly regretting that it has become necessary at last to say good-bye to such a very able Chairman."

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Trustees desire to place on record their great appreciation of the work done by Sir Walter Hughes during the 16 years he has been Chairman of the Board. They regret that he is unable to remain with the Board until the various large schemes in connection with the dock and reclamation at Mazagon which he has initiated are completed, but they are glad to feel that although he is leaving the Board we will be keeping in close touch with their work and that they will still have the benefit of his great experience for many years to come. They would also like to place on record their appreciation of Sir Walter Hughes' unfailing courtesy and tact at all times and the consideration he has shown to the individual opinions expressed by members of the Board, whether those opinions were contrary to his own or not. They consider the work he has done during the time he has acted as Chairman has been of inestimable value to the Port and to the City, and they feel sure that his name will long be remembered in Bombay."

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Teachers' Association was held on Friday afternoon at the Mangaldas Mansions, Girgaum, the Rev. Father A Martin, S.J., presiding.

The proceedings began with the reading of a paper "Kingdom of Krishna" by Mrs. Macaffe.

Mr. Welinkar then read the annual report which among other things stated that the year ended with 85 members on the roll. Mr. D. R. Kharas having declined to serve on the Committee,

## THE FIRST MODERN NEWSPAPER.

### Killed by the Church.

It is two hundred and one years ago since the starting of the first London newspaper, and the fact turns one's thoughts back to the origin of an institution that goes much further back than might have been supposed.

If to our first parents we owe our desire for knowledge, then it is to Cæsar that we owe the first Western attempt to satiate that desire by means of a newspaper. It was a daily record of not only official news, but also of small scandals; the latest police news, the arrivals in the city, even the gossip of the countryside. There were also extracts from the latest speech of Cicero, and the freshest epigrams of Martial. These last appeared by way of advertisement of the author's latest works, before they should appear in collected form, and be sold, along with the latest thing of Ovid's, or those improper little novels that came from Greece, in the fine shops which bordered the Forum's edge and stretched round the Palatine Hill.

It would certainly have bored no one to have strolled with Horace, that little fat man who, as Suetonius tells us, waddled rather than walked, his mind wallowing in the curiosities of life, and ever alert, since that memorable afternoon when he was first buttonholed, lest he should meet the famous bore lying in wait at some street corner. It would have been delightful to see the little man's eyes light up with pleasure at the sight of a friend who he knew would listen to his latest bit of eroticism, or waddle along beside him down the Appian Way, through the clear afternoon. Again, who would not lounge in the silk-curtained Forum, surrounded by the masterpieces of Praxiteles, and there discuss the news that had just been posted on the rostrum, exhibited for the instruction of the crowd as to the doings of their betters! Then you would have sauntered out, in all probability, to join the married women, as they, too, promenaded in the usual Roman fashion.

It was this simple promenade that delighted the Romans, and in Cæsar's camp so astonished the Veronians that they thought the promenaders crazy and offered to lead them to their tents. In the city it had its object: there was much to discuss, many interesting people to meet; there were the fine shops which edged the Via Sacra, shops in which you could buy perfect silks and xylons for a few sesterces, also the essences and unguents so necessary when the gong of bronze announced the opening of the bath. There were also the yellow wigs for those who, by decree of the Edile, had obtained the "licentia stupri," the right to the antique livery of shame; and were, as such, civilly dead since the publication of the lives of the XII. tables. Useful drugs, too, were on sale in the porphyry arcades through which fashion strolled—hemlock, aconite, mandragora, and cantharides. It was there wealth passed in its chariots; smart young men who smelt of cinnamon instead of war; nobles, matrons, and cocottes. To these, as well as to the crowd of the city and the provinces, Cæsar the Consul gave news.

Fortunately, at that period, the very name of China with her corruption, her printing press, her powder, and her tea, was unknown. The "Acta Diurna," or "Daily News," was the work of litterarii; hand work, careful and elegant, whether written with the stylus on papyrus or inscribed on a wall coated with chalk (album), as we have seen it pictured in that very third-rate city, Pompeii, the citizens standing round, agog with interest. This lack of a printing press was surely a fortunate circumstance, since it goes far to account for the epigrammatic terseness of the Latin style, for the delightful endeavour to express in one syllable what the garrulous take a couple of phrases to misinterpret.

Husebner, in his dissertation of the "Acta Diurna," has collected forty-five passages from ancient authors, all of which relate to these "Acta Populi," which is only another name for this embryonic newspaper. They are all of a nature to interest the public, reading or otherwise even to-day. Fortunately, they are told in Latin in which language they had best remain. The more ordinary relate to public affairs, the sayings and doings of political personages, notably Cæsar's refusal of the title of king, the defection of epidus, and the more notable cases before the courts. Both Pliny and Ascanius relate the case of Scaurus as having been fully reported; Dion Cassius relates the avidity with which men read of the punishments to which important persons had been condemned, and the anxiety of the crowd to know whether they met their end as gentlemen or cowards. Tacitus mentions the newspaper account of Claudius Pomeranium, the extension of the circumference of the city by the erection of a new wall. Lampridius tells us that he got his idea of the fulsome adulation with which the Senate acclaimed Alexander Severus from the current issue of this daily paper, a document which must have been, approximately speaking, 100 years old when Lampridius saw it, and mendacious at that. There were extracts from new laws, decisions relating to provinces, and, naturally, passages from the discourses of the God of Rome.

Under the Empire there was the Court Circular, which chronicled the various doings of the Imperial House, the approaching accouchements, the progresses, the funerals; not, however, the likelihood of the Emperor's death, as it was only the unwise astrologer who would care to draw such a bow at a venture. The Emperor Commodus, so Lampridius assures us (not that his knowledge was above suspicion), was inordinately proud of his achievements in the Arena. No matter whether he were last in the race, it was to him that the palm was awarded, or rather he awarded the palm to himself, and then quite magnificently shouted "Commodus Cæsar, victor in the race, gives his crown to the people of Rome."

Then there were the "faits divers", all the bits of information in the City. Pliny cities the Newspaper accounts of the funeral of the celebrated jockey, Felix. The erection, fall, and restoration of public buildings were recorded; so were the births, marriages, and divorces in illustrious families; likewise prodigies and curiosities. The same Pliny sneers effusively about the record of a rain of tiles, and because, in another place, an old priest swore that he had seen the arrival of the first Phœnix in Rome.

Petronius gives us an admirable parody of what the Roman got in his daily paper. It was during a feast at the house of that ostentatious plutocrat Trimalchion, who so far forgot his imperfect veneer of aristocratic good manners when in his cups as to describe the origin of his wife, much to that lady's discomfort, for she was still climbing assiduously, and did not appreciate being thus given away in public. When Trimalchion was sober he could think of little else save how best to impress the world with his magnificence, and, in consequence, used to send for his actuary, who read to the company a sort of "proces verbal" (tenquam urbis acta) of which the following is a translation:—

"VII Cal. Jul: There were born on the Domain at Cumæ, which belongs to Trimalchion, 30 boys and 40 girls. 500,000 bushels of wheat were transported from the fields to the granaries; 500 oxen were used for the transport. On the same day the slave Mithradates was crucified for blaspheming the tutelary deity of Gaius, our master. The same day 10,000,000 sesterces were taken to the bank because it was impossible to find a use for this money. The same day there was a fire in the gardens at Pompei which originated in the residence of the farmer Nesta," etc., etc.

The last mention of this Roman news sheet is in the late days of the Empire. Vopiscus, in his Life of the Emperor Probus, knew of its existence, after which time M Humbert thinks it disappeared along with such other literature as Constantine and his new advisers found inconvenient. Nothing similar appeared until that officious busybody Gutenberg began to flood the world with a literature that has been the outward expression of a great renaissance.

For all that, the world, still curious, eyes favourably the work of Cæsar, the Magnificent, a work with which he instructed and delighted mankind, now well over 2,000 years ago, and which, by statistical inquiry, seems to have grown rather than decreased under ecclesiastical opposition.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 69 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, April 5.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col G P Bourcicault, from assistant director of supplies and transport, to be director of supplies at the War Office, and to be granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen F T Clayton, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Major J C G Longmore, Army Service Corps, to be a deputy-assistant director of supplies and transport, vice Major G Conway-Gordon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 1.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Lieut C N Champion de Crespigny is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-healthy March 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors—C L C Hamilton, vice G D Symonds, retired; J F I H Doyle, vice C L C Hamilton, seconded March 30. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—F H Marshall, vice J D Belgrave, appointed adjutant Feb 20; C M H Stevens, vice W C E Twidale, appointed adjutant; A O Boyd, vice C M H Stevens, seconded; W R Warren, vice A O Boyd, seconded Feb 24.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Lieut R Creyke is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health April 6. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R H F Gladwin, vice R Stuart-Menzies, seconded Nov 18; H C E Ross, vice Sir G W Abercromby, Bart, seconded Feb 20.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Gentleman Cadet C D Acheson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, to complete Establishment April 6.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G D Armstrong, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay April 6; Major C C East to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G D Armstrong, D S O dated April 6, 1910, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from Feb 24 1910.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut A D Frazer is seconded for service under the Colonel Office March 9.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt J A Doig retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 6.

The Essex Regt—Capt C R Roberts-West is seconded for service as an adjutant of India Volunteers March 6.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt—Supernumerary Lieut P E L Elgee is restored to the Establishment, vice M L Slaughter, seconded March 3.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Capt C A L Yate is seconded for service on the Staff March 8; Supernumerary Capt R W S Stanton is restored to the Establishment, vice C A L Yate April 2.

The Durham Light Inf—Lieut J B Vandeleur, from 3rd batt the Oxfordshire and Buckingham-shire Light Inf, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E V Manger, seconded April 6.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col M S Riach, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major and Brevet Col A de S McKerrel, C B, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col M S Riach April 3.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Capt H L Gifford is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army March 11.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians—Supernumerary Lieut R W Gray is restored to the Establishment, vice J. M. B. Sanders, seconded March 2.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W G Howard, M A, chaplain to the forces, third class, to be chaplain to the forces, second class (April 6.)

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Matron-in-Chief Miss C H Keer, R R C, is placed on retired pay; Principal Matron Miss E H Becher, R R C, to be matron-in-chief, vice Miss C H Keer, R R C; Matron Miss E M McCarthy, R R C, to be principal matron, vice Miss E H Becher, R R C. April 5.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen J C Balton retires on retired pay April 6; Col temporary Brig-Gen J S Cowans, M V O, commanding the Presidency Brigade in India, to be major-general, in succession to Major-Gen J Spens, C B, appointed to command a division of the Territorial Force March 21; Col temporary Brig-Gen T D'O Snow, C B, commanding Eleventh Infantry Brigade to be major-general, in succession to Major-Gen F H Plowden, C B, appointed to command a division of the Territorial Force March 31; Col temporary Major-Gen Sir C F Hadden, K C B, master-general of the ordnance, to be major-general, vice J C Dalton; Col J W Hawkins, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 6; Brevet Col F E F Boileau, Half-pay List, to be colonel Jan 21; Lieut-Col F M Aitken retires on retired pay; Capt L B B Noyes, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay April 6; Lieut P C Hampe-Vincent, Indian Army, is granted the local rank of captain, while employed with the King's African Rifles Dec 29; Second Lieut J D Philips, the Buffs East Kent Regt, is granted the local rank of lieutenant, while employed with the West African Frontier Force March 9; Ridingmaster and Honorary Lieut J Hagan, Royal Field Art, is granted the honorary rank of captain April 4.

General Reserve of Officers.

C E Cookson, late captain, the Bedfordshire Regt, to be captain April 6.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Buffs East Kent Regt—R H W Baker to be second lieutenant on probation April 6.

3rd Royal Irish Regt—Lieut W J P England, retirad pay, late the King's Liverpool Regt, to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, with seniority as from Jan 1, 1901 April 2.

3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt J A Doig, retired pay, late the King's Own Scottish Borderers to be Captain under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warraat for Pay and Promotion, 1969 April 6.

4th East Surrey Regt—Lieut J F Walton resigns his commission April 6.

3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H I M P Pope-Hennessy, G M R Turbutt, C J Warner, J B Vandeleur, G M Critchett, A V Drummond A V Spencer March 5.

3rd Highland Light Inf.—Lieut A H Ferrers-Gay from the General Reserve of Officers, to be lieutenant, with seniority as from June 6, 1907 April 6.

5th Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut D De C C MacGillycuddy, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be adjutant, vice H J C Leland, D S O March 14.

5th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Second Lieut on probation A J St B Duberly resigns his commission April 6.

Admiralty, 6th April.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Eric Alfred Norton. Dated 30th June, 1909. Cyril Searancke. Dated 30th August, 1909. Edward Cambridge Carre. Dated 30th March. Rupert Clare Garaia. Dated 1st April.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Donald Kenneth Rothtrham. Dated 15th March. Rodolph Henry Fane De Salis. Edward William Herford Blake. Reginald Andrew Jackson. Cromwell Hanford Varley. Neville Duncan Burleigh Taylor, and Gerald Leather. Dated 15th July. Ronald Inglis Collier. Harry Alexander Dykkes Keate. Dated 30th July.

Fleet Paymaster William Le Gest Pullen has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st March, 1910. Assistant Paymaster George Burton Osborne has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 31st March.

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub-Lieutenant Dick Foveran Turing Bruce to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th October.

Admiralty, 7th April, In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, Lieutenant Henry Douglas Capper has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's, Fleet:—Clement Turner Nuthall, dated 15th November. Denys Arthur Henderson. Dated 15th March, Robert Rolls Gore Browne. Dated 30th March, the undermentioned artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet:—William Henry Patrick Studd, Nicholas John Hicks, Charles John Brown, John Robers and Albert Joseph Lambert dated 1st April, Gunner Thomas Mynard has this daybeen promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Col. Arthur Glanville Tatham (Supernumerary) is placed on a Supplementary Half-pay List on completin six years' service in the substant ve rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 7th April.

War Office, Whitehall 8th April.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars.—Major-General Bryan Thomas Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding 8th (Lucknow) Division, East Indies, to be Colonel, vice Major-General W. Mussenden, deceased. Dated 7th March.

War Office Whitehall 8th April.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.—Major Maxwell Earle, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain W. Robertson, Royal Engineers, appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Royal Military College of Canada. Dated 1st April. Major James W O'Dowda, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment from a Brigade Major, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain J H Davidson, D S O, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Dated 1st April, Captain John H Davidson, D S O, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, from a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major J W O'Dowda. Dated 1st April, Captain Ronald F Meiklejohn, D S O, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment to be a Deputy assistant adjudant and Quartermaster-General, Dated 1st April, Captain Duncan S. MacInnes, D S O, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

Establishments.—Inspection Staff, Major Sholto W Douglas, DSO, Royal Artillery, to be an Inspector, vice Major W L Farmar. Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointed has expired. Dated 1st April.

Cavalry.—4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Adrian Carton de Wiart to be Captain, in succession to Major A Solly-Flood, DSO, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 26th February. 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Samuel T Barr retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th April. 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Lieutenant Charles E Fym, Adjutant, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 36, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 22nd May. 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Edgar R Broadbent to be Captain, vice H C Malet, retired. Dated 2nd April. 14th (King's) Hussars, Captain The Honourable Hugh E Joicey is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 1st March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain William M. Warburton is restored to the establishment, vice W. R. Eden, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 7th March Lieutenant Cecil W. Smeed is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 9th March, Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry H. S. Vaughan is restored to the establishment, vice F. L. Congreve, seconded. Dated 14 February, Lieutenant Arthur W. Bartholomew to be Adjutant, vice Captain W. M. Warburton. Dated 7th March, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Gerald E. Galbraith, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice J. R. Ritchie, retired. Dated 16th March.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Brevet Colonel Arthur E Sandbach, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 9th April, Major John A S Tulloch to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A E Sandbach, D S O Dated 9th April.

Infantry.—The Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, Second Lieutenant Bertram H H Perry to be Lieutenant, vice H D Carloton, seconded. Dated 11th April, The Buffs East Kent Regiment. Second Lieutenant Joseph D Philips is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 9th March The King's Own Real Lancaster Regiment. Major John F Wolseley retires on retired pay, Dated 7th April, Major Francis W A Anderson, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, vice J F Wolseley, retired, and with precedence next below A McN Diker. Dated 7th April. The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Idris H J Williams to be Captain, vice M M H Nevile, retired. Dated 29th January. The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Edward H Sipson retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th April. The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Robert W Leach to be Lieutenant, vice P F Carew, seconded. Dated 8th February, The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Alleyne H Hall resigns his Commission. Dated 9th April The South Wales Borderers, Captain John F Bill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th March, The Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry, Supernumerary Major Harry D Tuson is restored to the establishment, vice T L Trethewy, deceased. Dated 17th March The Border Regiment, Captain James T I Bosanquet to be Major vice G Browne, retired, Dated 6th March, Supernumerary Captain Thomas W H du Boulay is restored to the establishment, vice J T I Bosanquet. Dated 6th March The Royal Sussex Regiment, The undermentioned Lieucnants to be Captains:—Brian M Hynes, vice E B Outer-Barry, seconded. Dated 28th February, Gerard E Leachman, in succession to Major J A C Somerville who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 19th March The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant MacLane P Dilworth to be Lieutenant, vice W D S Brownrigg, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st February The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Walter A Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice A Bencini, resigned. Dated 19th March. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Captain Chauncey H Stigand is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 9th March, Supernumerary Captain Edward H Norman is restored to the establishment, vice C H Stigand Dated 9th March, The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment Second Lieutenant Henry E Vetter to be Lieutenant, vice E Barker, seconded. Dated 12th January, The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Marwood, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battallion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 7th April Major Edmund G Snow to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H Marwood. Dated 7th April. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—Reginal F Morgan, vice H Edinger, appointed Adjutant. Dated 3rd October. Harold G Robinson, vice H O Bridges, seconded. Dated 30th October. Second Lieutenant Henry I Allen to be Lieutenant, vice G Strongitharm, resigned, Dated 8th January. The Royal Irish Rifles. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Robert B Hutcheson is antedated to 1st January, 1910, vice A M O'Sullivan, appointed Adjutant. Second Lieutenant Charles J Newport to be Lieutenant, vice T R Umbers, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 5th January, Lieutenant William Beaco nsfield Teele, from 5th Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant T R Umbers. Dated 9th April, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Cecil J V Deane-Drake, vice H E R Braine, promoted. Dated 1st March, Hyacinth J A Roche vice D DeC C MacGillycuddy, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 14th March The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own. Second Lieutentant Hamlet L Riley to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable R Brand, resigned. Dated 9th February.

Army Veterinary Service.—Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant on probation Henry G Tabuteau resigns his Commission. Dated 9th April.

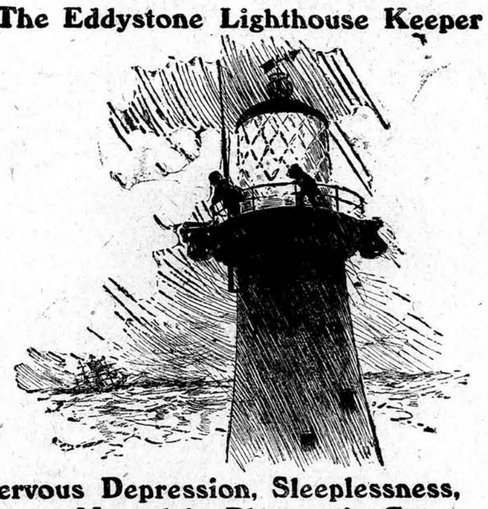
Army Pay Department.—The undermentioned Captains and Pay masters to be Majors:—Francis J Thursby-Pelham. Dated 29th March, Clarence G R Smith. Dated 29th March.

Memoranda—The undermentioned Brevet Colonels, Halfpay List, to be Colonels:—Henry Marwood, dated 7th April, Arthur E Sandbach, D S O, dated 6th April, Lieutenant Harry Gilmour, Half-pay, List is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th April, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Charles J Roberts, The King's Liverpool Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 4th April.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper



Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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| Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache |
| Influenza | Infirmity Weakness | Neurisis | Rheumatism |
| Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria |

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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|---|---|
| To the Royal Family | The Imperial Family of China |
| H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.M. the Queen of Roumania |
| H.M. the King of Spain | H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia |
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ONE SCOTCH WHISKY
that never changes in the public favour; other brands may come and go but this one goes on for ever; unvaried in quality and excellent value, it is a grand old Malt whisky with 150 years' reputation;
IT NEVER CHANGES
and although the Budget will make it cost four annas more per bottle, it's worth it; buy it from the Importers, Cutler Palmer & Co. of Bombay or from any respectable wine merchant throughout India; it's the best and none can be better than the best—and that's "square bottle"
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COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
*Mosquitos and Other Insects.*
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
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The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
*To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
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General Agents
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AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

| Apr | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Irish Monarch s... | Retter ..... | Calcutta, Apl. 10 |
| | Caledonia s..... | Hayward..... | London, Apl. 1 |
| | Edernuim s..... | Roberts ..... | Mauritius, Apl. 3 |
| | Cloutshaw s..... | Smith ..... | Durban, Apl. 5 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Bellucia s ..... | Keddie..... | London |
| | Harpenden s ..... | Cromack ..... | Calcutta |
| | Lhasa s ..... | McDiarmid ... | Karachi |
| | Harcroft s ..... | Mackenzie ... | Hull |
| | Hindoo s..... | Groves..... | Hull |
| | Iddesleigh s..... | Robson..... | Hull |
| | Clan Macpherson s | Mcpherson ... | Dunkirk |

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Caledonien for Nowmea.
" Haig Hall for Liverpool, etc.
" Clontshaw for Liverpool, etc.
" Harlyn for Liverpool, etc.

## MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

| Apl. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Cln Maclachlan | Galle |
| 19 | Tara | Rangoon |
| 20 | Tecsta | Straits |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, will sail from No 2 Victoria Dock on the evening of the 23rd instant. Medical inspection at 6-15 p.m. sharp.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Genoa. The same Co's steamer Capri from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd April.

366—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will b charged for.

367—Prize Shooting—"F" Coy Prize Shooting Com petition will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 24th instant.

368—Divisional and Provincial Medal—The Competition for the Divisional and Provincial Medal will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday the 25th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

369—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 26th instant.

Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p. m. (S. T.)

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., R. V. R.

## DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Stanley Hall s—90 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 1,200 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz.
FOR NEW YORK.
Spanish Prince s—46 bales skins, Nizamuddin & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—637 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri, 957 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR BARCELONA.
Stanley Hall s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.
FOR GOTHENBURG.
Hindoo s—10 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
FOR HULL.
Iddlesleigh s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.
Arbingtton Court s—31,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.
Harlyn s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse & Co.
Hindoo s—8,815 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Politicians s—2,000 cwts cottonseed T Canji.
Cloutshaw s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros 16,553 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macpherson s—440 bales cotton, Bamji & Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Haigh Hall s—110 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed L Drefuse and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Leslie s—100 bales hemp; K Vishram and Co; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.
FOR HAVRE.
Coniston Western s—2,002 cwts linseed, 7,503 cwts groundnuts and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Lady Lawis s—850 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 200 bales cotton. H Gocaldas and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Africa s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons: 922 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, M N Rajaram.
FOR VENICE.
Africa s—252 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR FIUME.
Africa s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Gastein e—4,384 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR ODESSA.
Gastein s—3,600 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Devanha s—217 cwts sharkfins and 25 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 25 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 50 cwts olibanum, A H Mawji and Co; 110 cwts olibanum and 5 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy.
Colombo Maru s—5 cases perfumery oil, E Abdoolally.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.
E F Ferdinand s—80 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Colombo Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 174 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Devanha s—501 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
E F Ferdinand s—283 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Colombo Maru s—196 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Colombo Maru s—324 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 2 cases perfumery oil, E Abdoolally.
Harpeak s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAIPHONG.
Devanha s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Devanha s—15 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.
FOR MELBOURNE.
Caledonien s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

A DEPARTMENTAL committee has been appointed by the Postmaster-General (the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P.), to inquire into the prevalence and causes of the disease known as telegraphists' cramp," and to report what means may be adopted for its prevention. Sir John N. Barran, M.P., will act as chairman of the committee.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The disturbance in north-west India has caused a widespread precipitation in the west Himalayas and local rain on plains and in the extreme north. The cool wave in its rear has intensified in the Punjab and is extending down the Gangetic plain. Local rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few isolated falls have occurred in Burma and south India. The chief amounts are:—Toungoo, Akyab and Narayanganj, three quarters; Mymensingh, one and half; Dehra Dun, Rawalpindi and Murree, half.

Forecast.—A few falls in the north-east of India and the extreme south and local precipitation in the west Himalayas.

### BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·56" of rain; cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north-east Punjab: The moisture in the air is much above the average. Temperature has again fallen and is very low in the extreme north, the deficiency amounting to 18° during day at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·15" of rain; cloud has appeared in the east but skies are clear over the rest of the division. The air has become damper in the north-west while it contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is in large defect at night at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above the average. Temperature has fallen and is very low in Upper Sind during day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased in Gujarat; moderate cloud persists in Cutch and Kathiawar and skies are clear in west Central India. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is generally below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Pombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in large defect. Temperature does not vary much from the average.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the north-east Punjab and the adjacent parts of United Provinces and also in Rajputana; light precipitation appears likely.

Skies still remain moderately clouded in the extreme south.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Namesof Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (21st) | 78·6 | 68·1 | ... | 14·63 |
| Jask | 85·3 | 70·3 | ... | 7·65 |
| Muskat (21st) | 91·8 | 77·6 | ... | 2·69 |
| Multan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi | 78·4 | 57·4 | 0.56 | 4·63 |
| Lahore | 89·9 | 62·7 | ... | 5.56 |
| Sirsa | 97 3 | 63·6 | ... | 1·60 |
| Ambala | 93·5 | 68·9 | 0·04 | 3·05 |
| Delhi | 97·2 | 71·2 | ... | 2·98 |
| Agra | 101·5 | 69·5 | ... | 2·05 |
| Mainpuri | 102·8 | 62·0 | ... | 0·98 |
| Jhansi | 103·6 | 76·0 | ... | 1·11 |
| Cawnpore | 103·0 | 73·0 | ... | 1·32 |
| Allahabad | 106·6 | 75·0 | ... | 1·40 |
| Jacobabad | 92·1 | 68·3 | ... | 1·72 |
| Karachi | 85·5 | 75·5 | ... | 1·09 |
| Ajmer | 91·4 | 66·2 | ... | 1·90 |
| Jaipur | 95·2 | 62·6 | ... | 1·55 |
| Kotah | 100·5 | 73·1 | ... | 0·95 |
| Bhuj | 97·6 | 71·5 | ... | ? |
| Dwarka | 85·8 | 77·7 | ... | 0·56 |
| Veraval | 84·1 | 74·3 | ... | 0·45 |
| Baykot | ? | 69·2 | ... | 0·59 |
| Jonavnagar Para | 97·6 | 71·0 | ... | 1·04 |
| Surat | 100·1 | 73·6 | ... | 0·42 |
| Ahmedabad | 101·6 | 73·7 | ... | 0·48 |
| Deesa | 99·3 | 69·4 | ... | 0·05 |
| Neemuch | 94·0 | 64·8 | ... | 0·10 |
| Indore | 96·6 | 72·6 | ... | 0·08 |
| Jubbulpore | 101·8 | 74·8 | ... | 1·67 |
| Sangor | 99·1 | 76·5 | ... | 0·77 |
| Hoshangabad | 103·1 | 72·9 | ... | 1·62 |
| Khandwa | 104·2 | 71·1 | ... | 0·60 |
| Akola | 105·7 | 80·6 | ... | 5·27 |
| Amraoti | 104·8 | 78·8 | ... | 4·31 |
| Nagpur | 106·1 | 80·4 | ... | 1·04 |
| Chanda | 110·0 | 80·0 | ... | 1·03 |
| Balpur | 105.7 | 79·6 | ... | 2·70 |
| Bombay | 91·2 | 77·9 | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri | 90·8 | 74·9 | ... | ... |
| Mormugao | 89·5 | 73·2 | ... | ... |
| Karwar | 89·3 | 78·5 | ... | 1.55 |
| Malegaon | 102·4 | 69·6 | ... | 0·31 |
| Ahamednagar | 101·9 | 75·0 | ... | 2·03 |
| Poona | 102·5 | 68·8 | ... | ... |
| Sholapur | 105·3 | 73·9 | ... | 0·63 |
| Bijapur | 103·2 | 77·2 | ... | 0·41 |
| Belgaum | 98·3 | 66·6 | ... | 2·22 |
| Aurangabad | 101·2 | 80·2 | ... | 1·00 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 106·9 | 71·7 | ... | 0·03 |
| Hyderabad | 105·3 | 79·2 | ... | ... |
| Mangalore | 91·3 | 78·8 | ... | 2·40 |
| Calicut | 90·8 | 79·1 | ... | 11·46 |
| Cochin | 91·2 | 81·8 | ... | 13·37 |
| Colombo | 89·0 | 76·0 | ... | 21·21 |
| Masulipatam | 93·3 | 76·7 | ... | 0·47 |
| Bellary | 110·0 | 80·3 | ... | 1·12 |
| Cuddapah | 110·2 | 87·6 | ... | 0 |
| Madras | 97·0 | 80·5 | ... | 4·86 |
| Bangalore | 95·3 | 72·3 | ... | 0·59 |
| Coimbatore | 99·4 | 72·3 | ... | 3·98 |
| Trichinopoly | 103·1 | 78·8 | ... | 3 97 |
| Negapatam | 98·5 | 77·0 | ... | 9·03 |

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

### STANDARD BROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd April was 29·849 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

## THE HARBOUR MASTER OF BOMBAY.

### Captain Deane's Retirement.

AFTER serving the Port Trust of Bombay for the best part of thirty-five years, Captain J. R. Deane, the Harbour Master of Bombay, has decided to return to his native land and as may be reasonably imagined all who have had the pleasure of serving under him are anxious to show their respect to departing merit. Captain Deane during the whole of his residence in Bombay has had the privilege of being one of the popular officials of the Trust and socially has been very well known and appreciated as a good friend.

To show their appreciation of Captain Deane, the members of the Bombay Pilot Service yesterday afternoon, gathered in full strength to wish him "bon voyage" and a happy time in the dear Homeland.

Mr. Hoseason proposed that the chair should be taken by Mr. Mackenzie, Master Pilot. This proposition was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Mackenzie spoke of the many services which Captain Deane had rendered to "the cloth" and expressed the hope that in his successor the service might meet with one who was equally in sympathy with them. In concluding his remark Mr. Mackenzie asked Captain Deane's acceptance of a very handsome "Smoker's Companion," which was suitably inscribed, expressing the kindly feelings of the members of the Pilot Service.

Captain Deane, in acknowledging the compliment, said the years he had spent in the Pilot Service had been some of the pleasantest in his life. His advice to his colleagues in the service was that they should be thorough in their duties, respect each other and let no dishonour stain the good name of the Pilot Service.

From his long experience he thought that a steam pilot service might have been introduced long ere this. It had been their misfortune to lose many of their most acceptable companions in the disaster which had befallen the schooner which foundered three or four years ago.

However, whatever means of pilotage might be employed he was confident that his colleagues in the Bombay Port Trust Pilotage service would always do their duty as men of the sea.

## QUETTA VOLUNTEERS.

### Annual Inspection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
QUETTA, APRIL 22.

Major-General Gray, Inspector, General of Volunteers in India, arrived in Quetta and inspected the Baluchistan Volunteers on the 20th. Tactical exercises were performed by the Volunteers together with a Detachment of the North-Western Railway Volunteers. The Inspector-General recorded his appreciation of the work and fitness of the Baluchistan Volunteers. Sir Henry McMahon, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, was present at the field day exercise and felt satisfied at General Gray's remarks as to the efficiency of the Volunteers. On the 23rd the Inspector General leaves for Chaman.

## BENGAL OPIUM SALE.

### Record Prices Obtained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The first sale of Bengal opium in the current financial year realised the record price of Rs. 1,26,30,400 which is Rs. 68,54,400 better than the estimate for whole 12 months past. The duty on opium exported from Bombay to the end of March 1910, that is the end of the past financial year, amounted to Rs. 1,08,62,100, which is Rs. 86,100 better than the revised estimate of 1909-10. If the rest of the opium sales do as well, there ought to be a surplus of crores over the estimates at the end of the financial year.

## DARING RAILWAY THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

The Railway Police are enquiring into the case of a railway theft in which an up-country man is charged with entering a first class compartment of the Up Punjab mail on the East Indian Railway and threatening passengers.

## BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India:—Moderate rain during week parts Belgaum. Standing crops slightly damaged unfavourable wind Upper Sind Frontier, generally good elsewhere. Rabi harvesting nearly completed in Thar and Parkar, Kolaba, Khandesh, Dharwar, Kolhapur, generally in progress in parts Sind, Gujarat, Kanara, Savantvadi and Gujarat Native States. Threshing continues parts Hyderabad Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Kolaba, Khandesh Nasik, Ahmednagar. Cotton picking progressing parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Fodder supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficien except parts West Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum. Irrigation water adequate except part Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Sukkur, risen Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 44, Gujarat 16 to 30, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 32, Karnatak 24 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

## BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

### "A Woman of no Importance."

THE Bandmann Comedy Company made their last appearance of their present visit to Bombay last evening when they played Oscar Wilde's play "A Woman of no Importance." They had a big audience who were very generous with their applause and altogether concluded their stay at the Empire Theatre in a manner which was thoroughly successful. Mr. Charles Vane played Lord Selingworth and gave a very clever, if unpleasant, study of this unprincipled peer. The audience did not probably love the character, but they laughed heartily and often at the cynical humour of the many *bon mots*, which it was Mr. Vane's part to deliver. Miss Blanche Forsythe and Miss Lillian Dundas deserved every praise for their performances as Lady Hunstanton and Mrs. Allenby, and Mrs. Henry Dallas in the trying part of Mrs. Arbuthnot played with tenderness and sympathy. The remainder of a long cast thoroughly well filled their parts.

LORD Charles Beresford has been informed by the War Office that certain alterations are being carried out at Gibraltar with a view to strengthening the defences and rendering them more modern.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

# POLICE NEWS.

## ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Kajaram Tukaram, proprietor of S. Narayan and Company, importers of Spanish saffron, and doing business in Hummum-Street, Fort, charged Tokarsi Nensi, proprietor of the Swadeshi Company, also dealing in saffron, with defamation by publishing a hand-bill extolling his own goods and disparaging that of the complainant. Mr. Kapadia, Pleader, with Mr. K. Dadiborjor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the hand-bill stated that the foreign saffron was adulterated with shreds of beef and with hog's lard and other articles which, if used by Hindus and Mahomedans, would be prejudicial to their religious principles.

The accused tendered an apology in which he stated that he had made the statements under a wrong impression. From the chemical Analyser's report he now found that the Sun Brand saffron, of which the complainant was agent, was a quite pure article, and therefore the statements made in the hand-bill were not correct. If the complainant's reputation or business had suffered by the statements, he expressed his regret for it. They were made under a mistake and he undertook not to repeat them.

The complainant accepted the apology and his Worship allowed the case to be compounded.

## INFRINGEMENT OF STAMP ACT.

Before the same Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Cassum Gani, Rustomji Dhunjibhai Rana and Harjivan Mulji, with having used receipts without stamps. Mr. Oliveira, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Sloane informed his Worship that the Collector of Stamp Revenue had ordered the discharge of Cassum Gani and that he had fined accused No. 2 Rs. 80 at Rs. 20 per receipt and accused No. 3 Rs. 60 for three receipts and on those grounds his Worship was asked to allow the case to be compounded.

His Worship marked the case as compounded.

## APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. A. Bunel appeared in answer to a summons taken out against him by his wife, Mrs. G. Bunel, to show cause why he should not maintain her and bring into Court a deed of separation which she had signed in April 1909. Mr. Jones, Solicitor, appeared for the respondent and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, for the petitioner.

The respondent said that the deed of separation had been executed because he had unpleasantness with his wife and that he earned about Rs. 100 a month.

His Worship ordered the respondent to give the petitioner Rs. 35 a month as maintenance allowance and allowed her Rs. 45 as costs.

## SEIZURE OF OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Pettigara, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, appeared and informed the Court that he had, under a search warrant, brought down from the native town 3,061 copies of books declared to be liable to forfeiture. The books were seized at the shops of five book-sellers in the native town. The books were "Kichak Vadh," "History of my Deportation" by Bhopatker, "Vijaya Tutana," a play, and "Tilak's speeches" by Bhagwant.

His Worship ordered the books to be detained in Court.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
4TH SUNDAY, AFTER EASTER, 24TH APRIL, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—125—723—312—172.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants 22 and 23.
Hymns.—410—536—167.
Collections for Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-14 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
Monday (St Marks) and Thursday, 8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Other days at 8 a.m.—Matins.
Thursday, 5-30 p.m.—Army Guild.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist.—Sermon by Father Chard.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong—Sermon by Father Nicholson.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—United Morning Service. (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—493, 217, 618.
Psalm.—119.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service. Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service. Preacher.—R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).
SUNDAY SERVICES.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Service. Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—124 2nd Version.
Hymns.—12, 570 and 365.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6 30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### Grant Medical College vs. Lusitanians.

Considerable interest was attached to the meeting between these teams, opening the third round in the tournament. The attendance was large. The form shown by both teams in the first few minutes was somewhat disappointing, but it is only fair to the players to say that they were handicapped a strong sun and great heat. Play ran mainly in favour of the Medical students, Haytor scoring their first goal ten minutes after the start after some stodgy work had taken place in the Lusitanians' quarters. The Lusitanians then went away, but slack play forward spoiled an excellent opportunity of equalizing. Then came a period of very even play, each goal being visited in turn. The Lusitanians forced a corner, and pressed their opponents so hard that two others followed in quick succession. In the first instance a certain point was thrown away by bad shooting and in the second, the shot was a good one and kept out with much difficulty. From the third the Medicals cleared, and transferred play. In the course of their brief attack there was nothing to cause excitement. At half-time the Lusitanians had just managed to effect a clearance.

In the second half, after the Lusitanians had paid a visit to their opponents' territory the Medical students got well going and some very brisk work ensued in Lusitania. Hanson tested Abrahams very severely and he cleared, but before he could recover Steinhoff got possession and scored. The Lusitanians continued to play pluckily and began to attack, a shady move by one of the students spoiling their work. For ten munites they kept up the pace, but their forwards did not work well together and in the end were driven back, the Medicals retaliating; and after a desperate scramble, Hanson found the net making the score 3—0. Hereafter, play for some time was even and exciting. Both sides attacked in turn, but the Lusitanians maintained their reputation for ineffective forward work and thus failed to score. The Medicals, however, tested the opposing defence time and again, and finally Cooke scored the fourth and last goal. There was some doubt whether this should have been allowed because of an infringement of the offside rule.

Time was nearly up, and the Lusitanians, who deserve much credit for a very plucky fight against great odds, went down and after a series of attacks Nelson scored two minutes from the close. This success was loudly applauded, as it deserved to be.

Grant Medical College..... 4 goals.
Lusitanians..... 7 goal

The teams were as follows:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE: Goal, Canteenwallah; backs, Masden and Hildreth; half-backs, Garthwaite Osborne and Newlands; forwards, D'Souza, Cooke, Hanson. Sternhoff and Haytor.

LUSITANIANS.—Goal, Abrahams; backs, F. Athyade and R. Athyade; half-backs, Mendaza, Stokes, and Dominique; forwards Boccaro, Cyriacs, Paes, Nelson, and Baron.

To-day's game will be between the 14th Hussars and the Y. M. C. A., and will be played on the Marine Lines.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### Western India Doubles Championship.

THE final round of the Western Indian Lawn Tennis Championship which has been postponed several times owing to the ill-health of one or other of the competitors was played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon Captain G. Lucas and Captain T. C. Lucas were opposed to Messrs. F. R. Brooke and R. Kidd, and the latter won by 2—6, 6—0, 6—1.

The first set was won fairly easily by the two Lucas's. They were playing very well together, but the combination of the other pair was distinctly weak. Towards the end of the set however, they began to improve and to show more confidence in each other's play and in the second set, played a very strong game; on the other hand Captain T. C. Lucas went right off his game and Brooke and Kidd won a love set. In the final set they continued to play a faultless game and won both games and set with ease, the score standing at 6—1.

## "ELTON CUP" TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES will now be received for the above Tournament (which is open to all teams, the members of which are under 18 years of age on June 1st, 1910). Entries will close on Friday, April 29th. They should be sent, with Rs. 5 per team to the Honorary Secretary, Elton Cup Tournament, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, from whom Rules, etc., can be obtained.

## YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Entered by | L Wind H'cap. M S | M Wind H'cap. M S | F Wind H'cap. M S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sapphire | R.H.H. Hopkins Maj | | | |
| | Muter R E | 12 15 | 8 43 | 7 18 |
| Turquoise | J W Stokes and F.J. Preston | 25 53 | 13 31 | 10 56 |
| Eileen IV | J. F. Watson | Scr. | Scr. | Scr. |
| Mahshuka | J.G.S. Metcalfe | 15 12 | 14 34 | 15 55 |
| Melody | J B K Macbeth | 18 22 | 15 53 | 17 35 |

Course: Committee vessel, to Sunk Rock Port—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee vessel. North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Distance 11·80 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowance. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie | 3 14 | Officers, Gloucestershire Regt. |
| Peewit | 14 33 | Duncan Fraser. |
| Lylie | Scr. | R. G. Monteath |

"C" Class Handicap—Course—Committee vessel to North Karanja Buoy to port—Committee Vessel. Mark Buoy to port; Committee Vessel. Distance 9·70 miles.

"C" Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. M S | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Coralie | 4 0 | B. Thomas. |
| Mand | 0 40 | Officers R. E. |
| Clutha | Scr | J. J. Welch. |
| Lapwing | 7 20 | C. N. Moberley. |
| Valkyrie | 3 20 | R. Walker. |
| Marie Louise | 13 20 | K MacIver. |
| Pearl | 4 40 | A. E. Baird and W. North |

Course: Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy Port—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy Starboard—South Troopship Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel. Distance 7·95 miles. Time-limit 6 45 miles.

THE engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place in India in October, between Mr. E. E. Meugens, of Calcutta, and Maud, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry M. Read, of 4 Lancaster Gate Terrace, Hyde Park.

KHAN BAHADUR Muncherji C Murbsan, C. I. E., M. I. C. E., F. R. I. B. A., has been elected president of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute in place of Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, who resigned the office on his departure from India.

THE Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" describes and ridicules the scheme for the construction of a railway from Baghdad to the Mediterranean. The project, for which a concession is said to have been already obtained by French financiers, has the support of Sir William Willcocks It is represented by the Berlin Journal as an attempt to cripple the Baghdad Railway before it is completed.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

COLOUR SCHEMES.

Colour is everywhere this season, writes a London correspondent, not in single tints but in rich schemes expressed in combinations into which the utmost skill has been thrown to provide varied and subtle devices. The woman who dares to use colour in this lavish way must be careful to remember that shades are usually pastel, and that wherever anything brilliant is ventured upon it is sure to be softened by one of the exquisitely transparent fabrics that give chameleon effects. The little dress of a date just past, in which only the slight woman had a chance to look well, is vanishing, and a natural revulsion from the slim outline, with a monster hat resting on the shoulders, will shortly bring a reversal, in which the base of the figure will be wider, with pleated skirts, frills, or at least something that will tend towards voluminous garments round the feet. The apex will be one of the narrow-brimmed, high-crowned hats with bunches of plumes or flowers. With the passing of the silhouette and the slim figure the matron, as well as the woman of riper years and fuller lines, finds her opportunity, since these pleated dresses these tunics designed after Greek models, and these hats with plumes that shade softly all suit her particularly well. It is not at all necessary to cling to transparencies thrown over silks, for there are other ways of combining materials and colour that will be with us ere many weeks slip over our heads. Consequently, readers who have capacity for guessing where fashion-designers are seeking inspiration will look not only towards the fashions of 1830 but to those of little more than fifty years ago.

RETURN OF THE MANTLE.

For the matron there is a return to the mantle that draped nicely and fell in full folds edged with fringe; the craze of the moment being the Paisley shawl, with its pattern of pine-cones and its delicate colouring intermingled and woven. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the shawl will be with us at no distant date. Indeed, many of the new scarves that really demand a letter for themselves, are actually shawls, and are worn just as were those of the great-grandmothers of our young people of to-day. This Paisley shawl pattern in such tones as purple and yellow, is delightful; it allies itself to perfection with one of the rich pansy shades of meteor satin, or even of rich cashmere, which has the satin back that gives the supple quality essential for draping. One of the best trimmings shown is the new embroidered net which is utilised in heavy straps very richly work in thick silk, the design being picked out with beads. When dull effects are perferred to shining ones the beads used in the working out of the pattern are tiny globules of wood. This new invention has secured bead embroidery in all the new soft and dull shades, so that a cashmere with a dull surface or a silk of low-toned value need not be too boldly defined into certain outlines.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Caledonia," April 22.

The P and O Co's Mail steamer "Caledonia," Commander W. Hayward, R N R, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 8th April, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Nelson-Wright Mrs H and child
Hamilton. Mrs D
Condon, Mrs
Hawkins, Mrs E
McCarthy, Mrs E A and infant
Robertson, Col
Hampton, Mr J
Jones, Revd H
Berriman, Mr J H
Hargreaves, Mr John
Stansfield, Mr F G and Mrs
Wells, Mr Mrs and 3 children
Fraser, Mrs D and infant
Ezra, Mr A A
Gossain, Mr J G
Daxion, Mr C W
Willis, Mr W and Mrs
Rowland, Mr A E M
Latter, Mr O
Mann, Mr
King, Mr
Sewell, Mrs F

FROM GIBRALTAR

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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NOTICE.

*LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and the Personal Staff, which cannot be delivered at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, by 2 p.m., on 25th April, 1910, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, up to 9 a.m., on the 27th idem, and thereafter to MAHABLESHWAR.*

*On and after 23rd April, 1910, LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for Mr. C. C. WATSON, I. C. S., Private Secretary, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.*

*M. C. DRUMMOND, Captain,*
*Offg. Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Bombay, dated 14th April, 1910.*


The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 23rd April, 1910.


## THE WAY TO PERFECT HEALTH.

WHAT will the critics, or the Dramatic Censor, if he be not then improved out of existence, say to the play that Mr. Upton Sinclair planned and of which he wrote two-thirds during the period of a self-imposed fast strictly maintained for many days for purposes of health. As the author thinks, this play represents as good work as any he has ever put through, we may look forward confidently to enjoy its presentation on the boards. How Upton Sinclair came to indulge in a period of rigid starvation he explains in a breezy article on "Perfect Health" in a home magazine. He tells the world as frankly and as freely as the most ardent puffer of drugs and nostrums how he found that most precious treasure and how he now goes about the world with so joyous a swing that his friends delight to meet him, for he walks "as if it was such fun." But there are not many who tread the high-road of life with such manifest exhilaration. Upton Sinclair himself complains that nearly every friend of his is below par, most of them positively "sick," and unfortunately his readers can truthfully say the same of their neighbours. One illness or another assails the friends and co-workers we most need. Nervous wrecks and men doomed to an early death by some fell disease, attributed to them by surgeon or doctor, are becoming as common as Tariff Reformers but far less cheery and hopeful. And all because according to this graphic writer and social worker, they will not take proper measures for preserving health. A carefully graduated system of starvation applied periodically to the overfed body, is the panacea. Upton Sinclair did not start on his literary life as a weakling; as a boy he was well fed, a member of a family which looked on the keeping of a good table and a tempting menu as "a social grace and the principal interest in life." He carried out this ideal, as far as his allowance went, even when he became a poor student in New York, and no harm resulted then, for up to twenty years of age he had never had a day's serious illness. It was at that period he took his first trip into literature, wrote a novel, working hard at it, and though camping out and relying on the simple frying pan for his food, he was attacked by dyspepsia. This unpleasant symptom visited him again the next year, and he consulted a physician who prescribed "a red liquid" that worked magically for awhile. After another couple of years, he had to apply to a second doctor who managed to defer the final day of reckoning. But after eight more years of much work and irregular eating of unwholesome food, all sorts of ailments supervened, for the onslaught of which the victim sought out the most unlikely causes.

The year he wrote "The Jungle," Upton Sinclair had an illness which he called hay-fever, his spells of sneezing were "a perfect torment," and the process was repeated the next year. Realising that he was in a bad way, he turned his worried mind to the problem of how to recover health, read every book on the subject he could find, tried each hygienic theory religiously, especially that of Horace Fletcher, advocate of thorough mastication of food and the consumption of only the amount that nature needs. Even this strict regimen, though it pointed the right way worked no miracle, and the patient discovered that his nature was not a correct guide to either a safe quantity or quality of food. He, like many other sinners against hygiene, preferred unwholesome things and even when the chewing was conscientiously performed, if he ate all he wanted, he ate too much. He studied bacteria, their ways, and density, how they swarm and manufacture poison in the unassimilated food that remains in the poor overladen body. He carefully counted the vicious flock entertained in his own internal economy, finding that even when he was well they numbered six billions to a square inch, but when he was blessed with a headache the demon crowd of bacilli rose to 120 billions. It seemed high time to try some method of eviction and he ventured on a water cure, a safe and fairly efficient measure. But though it improved his condition it did not mend his machinery. So he travelled, changing the air and bracing himself in hopes of some permanent good, he neither worked hard, nor worried, avoided all thoughts of his health except when it would not be denied attention and took much physical exercise.

He resolved after his ride to follow the formula which had cured a certain lady of all her symptoms, and had saved her son and his friend from the nervous dyspepsia which made them miserable. But being a cautious person, he read all about the starvation method in the books of Doctors Devery, Hazzard, Carrington and Bernard Macfadden first and after a sunstroke which caught him on the way home from California giving the *coup de grace* to his long-suffering stomach. Upton Sinclair began his first fast, prolonging it for twelve days, not indeed without suffering many twinges of hunger, weakness and fatigue, but getting rid once and for all of his headaches. He lost pounds during the fast, but regained them quickly as he imbibed the milk. Peace and calm were restored to him as well, he felt his weary nerves "purring like a cat under a stove" and his mind became so keenly active that he read and wrote incessantly. A perfectly ravenous desire for physical exercise beset him which he satisfied in a gymnasium where he accomplished amazing things. He became, he says, "round as a butterball and so brown and rosy in the face that I was a joke to all who saw me." A sensitive man might not like this result, but he evidently improved on his previous state as he had been a lean and dyspeptic creature with what his friends kindly called a "spiritual" expression. In the joy of his heart he repeated the fast on even more complete lines, and every trace of his old troubles disappeared. His energy was so marvellous, so abounding that in spare moments he would stand on his head or do anything else equally playful just from sheer exuberance of animal spirits. His food when not fasting was raw nuts and fruits "the natural diet for human being," and this answered admirably until he ventured on sedentary and literary work. Then he found there was not enough bodily energy left to digest these raw foods and he adopted Dr. Salisbury's regimen of "broiled beef and hot water." Having always been a convinced vegetarian he now admits somewhat unwillingly that the Salisbury diet is a good one although a vegetarian way of life is obviously cleaner, more humane and more convenient. The fasting cure Upton Sinclair calls the key to eternal youth, Nature's safety-valve, the secret of perfect and permanent health, and an automatic protection against disease. When the glad tidings of its miracles have reached the people it will lead to the throwing of 90 per cent. of our present *Materia Medica* into the waste basket, writes this cheerful faster. It is a pity that those who are obliged by an adverse fate to go through the pangs of ordinary starvation, are not so sure of its beneficent effects, nor do they boast of the high spirits it seems to engender in those who starve themselves willingly and *pour cause*.

THE FAME OF WORDSWORTH.

TO-DAY, sixty years ago, died the poet Wordsworth and two generations have elapsed since his death which occurred, by the way, on a great day, the day of England's patron saint, St. George, and also the day on which Shakespeare was born and also died. A third generation is now commencing since Wordsworth's death, and we may well ask the question which has been frequently asked in former years, what is his place among poets, what is his rank among the hierarchy of the sacred priests of song? Thirty years ago when the first generation since the poet's death was passing away, Matthew Arnold, in a memorable essay, estimating the poet's place in literature assigned him with an emphasis, rare in that gifted critic's works, a very high rank. "I firmly believe that the poetical performance of Wordsworth is, after that of Shakespeare and Milton, of which all the world now recognises, the worth, undoubtedly the most considerable in our language from the Elizabethan age to the present time." And not only in English literature, but in all European literature, Arnold would allow Wordsworth a place below the modern giants of song alone. He himself admitted that this was a high claim to make for what he well calls the homely poet of Rydal. "But if it is a just claim, if Wordsworth's place among the poets who have appeared in the last two or three centuries is after Shakespeare, Moliere, Milton, Goethe, indeed, but before all the rest, then in time Wordsworth will have his due. We shall recognise him in his place, as we recognise Shakespeare and Milton; and not only we ourselves shall recognise him, but he will be recognised by Europe also." In the thirty years that have elapsed since Arnold wrote this, we have advanced much towards a just appreciation of Wordsworth's merits in a poet, thanks to Arnold himself whose essay on the poet is prefixed to what is everywhere recognised as the standard selection from the poet's work, and to critics who have followed him, to Dean Church, Principal Shairp Frederick Myers, and to Continental critics like Scherer, Brutratiere and Darmesteter.

But yet Arnold's claim for a place immediately below Shakespeare and Milton has not been generally allowed. Wordsworth is in a sense an obstruction to his own claims being allowed by the critics and especially by the public. He wrote too much, far too much for a great poet, and in the great bulk of his works he positively revels in dullness. Professor Saintsbury does not exaggerate when he says that "it is nearly impossible to be duller than Wordsworth at his dullest, and unluckily it is as impossible to find a poet of anything like his powers who has given himself the license to be dull so often and at such length." It is quite true, as he says, that it is sometimes for pages together a positive struggle to remember that one is reading one of the greatest of English poets and a poet whose influence in making other poets has been second hardly to that of Spencer, of Keats or of Coleridge. Most of his work would be rejected without scruple of any sort if it were submitted to any modern newspaper for admittance to its poets' corner. In Wordsworth's case it is essential that a selection should be made of his best work, and the rest should be consigned to pious oblivion. There is much to be said for Jeffrey's well known dictum "This will never do!" When he reviewed in the *Edinburgh* in 1815 Wordsworth's "Excursion." Very few persons can read through and enjoy that poem in its entirety. Still fewer can read through all of Wordsworth's poems. Macaulay tells the story of a prisoner being offered the choice between working out the galleys and reading Guicciardini's history through. The unsuspecting wretch just those the latter alternative, but he soon found it intolerable, and preferred to work like a galley slave. We suspect there would be many an English prisoner who would prefer the hardest manual labour to reading Wordsworth through the "Idiot Boy," "Peter Bell" and all the rest. It is lucky for Wordsworth's fame that a selection, unequalled for the taste and severe criticism displayed in making it, has been made by the first critic of his time who also was the best Wordsworthian, Matthew Arnold, who rightly praised the poet's "healing power," and saw in his poetry the best "criticism of life," a famous phrase destined to live long in our literature among the coinage of the mint of this well-known master of phrase.

MARK TWAIN.

THE death of Mark Twain removes the most popular and most widely-read humourist of his generation, and a picturesque personality whose wide travels made his remarkable figure well-known the world over. Critics have denied Mark Twain the position of the greatest humourist of his time and have even placed his countryman and one-time partner, Bret Harte, on a higher scale, but there can be no doubt that, with the exception of Charles Dickens, no humorous writer could approach Mark Twain in the universal popularity which he held wherever the English language was read and spoken. His humour has been criticised for being too strictly national, and possibly that is a just indictment. At the same time is it not that spice of Yankee nationality which has helped to make up the irresistible attraction that his writings have had for the Britisher wherever he may be, in torrid climes or cold; that dry incisiveness, that impassiveness of attitude, so characteristically American. This setting, with which Mark Twain adorned the brilliant gems of his wit, was not a negligible factor in the subtle charm of all his work. Like so many celebrities Samuel Langhorne Clemens began life in a very humble way. The story of his early life is a veritable romance in itself, and provided him with a fund of incident and adventure upon which he was able to draw in his later years as a novelist. Born in Missouri, in 1835, Mark Twain was apprenticed as a boy to a printer, and worked at the case until his twentieth year, when he was found as "man at the wheel" on board a Mississippi steamboat. He seems to have taken to journalism at this time. The strangely varied life that he met with on the Mississippi boats stimulated his literary vein, and he began contributing stories and character sketches to different journals, signing his work "Mark Twain." In 1861 he went to Nevada, where he prospected for gold by day, and scribbled articles by night. Ultimately he became editor of the *Virginia City Enterprise* but his turn for speculation landed him in difficulties, and in the end he had to resign his editorship, and make for fresh woods and pastures new. He now bent his steps towards San Francisco, and there fell across another humorist—Bret Harte.

Twain and Harte joined forces in running a paper; but their partnership was not one of long duration. Mark Twain flung the pen aside once more, and set off on another gold-seeking expedition. His mining venture, however, proved unsuccessful, and he returned to San Francisco. He appears to have been on his beam ends at this time, and, in despair, took to lecturing. Mark Twain's lectures chiefly turned on his adventures in Nevada and on the Mississippi, and were full of rare humour. He lectured his way over to New York, and everywhere his readings and lectures made a great hit. In 1869 his book, "The Innocents Abroad;" or, the "New Pilgrim's Progress," came out, and one fine morning Twain awoke to find himself famous. The book—a masterpiece of humour—was the more entertaining from the fact that it was so largely a narrative of things that had happened. It was a humorous guide to the show-places of Europe, and combined instruction and fun in a very agreeable blending. In 1873 Twain brought out another droll book "Roughing It," and between that date and 1900 he published some score or so of books, nearly all of which are famous. His lecturing days did not close with his first tour. Some years ago he made a series of extended tours which took him to many varied parts of the world. The East was not excluded from his itinerary and many of the older residents of Bombay will remember his visit here some fifteen years or so ago when he entertained them with a series of his remarkable lectures and humorous readings from his works. In private life Mark Twain was not a humourist, but few public occasions did he allow to pass with out some witty reference or repartee. He had a great fondness for speech-making. In his day, before the comparative retirement of his recent years, he was one of the most prominent speakers of America and his after dinner orations were read with an interest and avidity which was not always bestowed on Presidential utterances.

RESTRICTIONS for sanitary reasons are notified as imposed upon railway passengers proceeding to take part in the forthcoming car festival at Hampi, Bellary District.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## WAIT AND SEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

WHATEVER may be thought about Mr. Asquith's action since the General Election and particularly during the past fortnight, he has added to the gaiety of the nation by his now famous formula, "wait and see." His phrase which was the only answer vouchsafed to a dozen or so of young Tory bloods, who heckled him with so much ingenuity in the House of Commons on Monday, has become a catchword in and out of Parliament. While Mr. Asquith was evading the string of inconvenient questions by his succinct advice to his tormentors, the Liberals cheered for all they were worth in appreciation of what they considered the Prime Minister's cuteness, while the Opposition, though they professed to be very indignant at the Premier's new method of circumventing them, really enjoyed the humour of the scene as much as anybody. It was bound to come, but *palmam qui meruit ferat*. To Mr. A. S. Wilson, one of the most persistent hecklers in this as in the late Parliament the credit of designating the Administration "The 'wait and see' Government." Practically the situation is as ambiguous as it was a week ago and now Cabinet Ministers can say, as I am told some of them are saying in private, that the Government may last another year or two is inexplicable or would be, except for the fact that all parties, Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists and Labourites, would like to prevent a General Election taking place just now. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., whom O'Brienites style an English Liberal, and who is, it is true, closely associated with English Radicals, has so recently as last Sunday sent a remarkable telegram to a New York paper. He declares that the Irish party is ready to swallow everything in the Budget, or nearly everything, to keep the Government combination together, but the Cabinet itself remains the chief difficulty because of its own internal divisions and because many of its members are ready for a collision with the Irish and equally ready to discredit Mr. Lloyd-George, whose Budget and personality they equally dislike. "Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, and Sir Edward Grey," he proceeds, "have been thorns in the sides of the Liberal party ever since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman gave them office. It is these same men now who are doing so much to confuse the issue over the Budget and the House of Lords." He adds:—"While many Radical M.P.'s and newspapers are doing their best to bring about a compromise between the Liberals and the Irish, the obstinate attitude of the Cabinet blocks the way. Time after time in the past week it has looked as though rupture were certain. Then would come an alleviation. Then, again, would come some pronouncement like Sir Edward Grey's speech, and make accommodation seem impossible. But mediators are still working, and at any moment a compromise may be arranged honourable to both parties," Another section are angry with Mr. Churchill and Mr. George for not insisting upon the Prime Minister adhering to the letter of his pledge at the Royal Albert Hall or what nearly everybody thought was his pledge. It is argued that if they found they could not coerce Mr. Asquith, then for the sake of their own consistency and reputation they should have retired. Mr. Churchill with the example of his father before him may be excused if he is not too anxious to resign.

LANCASHIRE AND THE SITUATION.

The saying "What Lancashire thinks today England will think to-morrow" is, perhaps, not so generally accepted outside Lancashire, as it was, say a generation ago. It is, however, a tribute to the political importance of the cotton manufacturing county that both chief Whips have chosen it as the ground for the earliest reconnoitring in view of the anticipations of another General Election before many months or weeks are over. The main political interests of the Lancashire manufacturer lie not so much in the Parliamentary manœuvres that are taking place, nor even in the hotly-debated questions of the Veto of the House of Lords nor how and when the debated Budget may become law, as in a marked aversion to having any election at all for two or three years. Trade disturbance and dislocation are too costly, and Lancashire wants to continue to trade in peace. There is moreover in Manchester Free Trade circles a feeling that two or even three elections are possible during the next few years. This spells legislative paralysis, while administrative paralysis seems threatened if supply is to be doled out in two monthly or three monthly instalments. Many think that until either Free Trade or the Irish question is settled, the country is unlikely to give either party a majority clear of their opponents plus the Irish. However that may be, no Conservative majority over Liberals and Irish is possible unless the Lancashire seats are carried, and here the Free Trade influence appears to be too strong. Equally north country Liberals are not hopeful of regaining sufficient seats in the south to be able to defeat a Conservative *cum* Irish Opposition. All this means political instability with recurring periods of business stagnation until one or other party holds a predominating position, or until both agree to compromise on the Irish question in order to have later a clear uncomplicated field on other matters. Meanwhile, the average elector, not in Lancashire alone, is inclined to regard general elections as a matter meriting insertion in the litany of things from which he would be delivered.

PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

A mild sensation has been caused in certain political circles by the admission of Sir Robert Anderson that he himself wrote the famous articles on "Parnellism and Crime," one of the outstanding features of a controversy compared with which the political struggles of to-day are as water to wine. The fact that Sir Robert was a Government official at the time and glories in his act has angered the Nationalists the more so, as Sir Robert is no longer an employe of the State and no good can come of calling for his blood. But Mr. Redmond and his friends do not intend to allow Sir Robert Anderson's avowal to pass without notice. The leader of the Irish party proposes on Monday to ask the Prime Minister whether his attention has been called to the statement made by Sir Robert Anderson that while he was a servant of the Government and adviser to the Home Office in 1887 he wrote the articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime" which appeared in the *Times* newspaper; whether shortly after the articles appeared Sir Robert Anderson was promoted to be head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard, and during the years 1886 and 1887 placed the resources of that department at the disposal of the *Times* to support the articles he himself had written; is there any record to show whether the Government of the day were a party to this action; whether such conduct has any precedent, and whether it is possible under the existing conditions to-day; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the matter? By Mr. J. MacKeagh, Mr. Churchill will be asked whether there is any precedent for a Government official taking such a part as Sir R. Anderson admits he took with the *Times* articles, and whether all papers on the subject now at the Home Office will, under the circumstances, be laid on the table of the House. At the period referred to the Home Secretary was Mr. Henry Matthews (now Lord Llandaff) who by the way was made by the present Home Secretary's father, Lord Randolph Churchill. Journalists have tried to draw Lord Llandaff, but he refuses to say anything and the disclosure will in view of of practical matters of more immediate interest be only a nine days' wonder. But Sir Robert Anderson's confession is of considerable historical interest.

BATHOS AT THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Each year, those responsible for the Naval and Military Tournament seek out some special pageant to be distinctive of the year's display. One year it was an example of bush fighting, another year a somewhat tame exhibition of mediæval tilting, while last year it depicted the landing of troops from a troopship. Really these extraneous spectacles do not merit the trouble given to their preparation and do not approach in popularity or in military skill to such displays as the artillery galloping or the competition between Army Service Corps sections. This year's project has evoked a very strong protest from Mr. Charles Strachey. The spectacle is to be entitled "The Millennium", when some 400 men who have displayed their skill with sword, bayonet, lance or field gun, are to throw down their arms and sing odes to peace and the millennium generally. Mr. Strachey makes the following pertinent comments:—

"No doubt, however, an accompaniment, richly supported by instruments of percussion, will prevent the audience from devoting too much attention to the words. The musical effect will, nevertheless be somewhat marred if the tongue of every single singer is where it should be—viz., in his cheek. For as long as it is believed that soldiers and sailors exist for the purpose of dealing death and destruction to the King's enemies when called upon to do so, and that the whole of their training is directed to this end, so long will the rank and file, with their simple logic, feel much more disposed to render with gusto a song about the glories of fighting than any amount of fustian about the taunties of a 'Millenium' in which they would be promptly relegated to the ranks of the unemployed. That they should be got to sing such stuff at all is, of course, a high tribute to their discipline. It is as useless to try to imagine French or German troops doing justice to these 'odes' as it would be to speculate on the probable volume of a chorus of licensed victuallers hymning the advantages of total abstinence, or to think of a company of butchers and graziers giving three rousing cheers for vegetarianism."

It is to be hoped that this protest will have its effect and that some sense of the fitness of things will cause the omission of this farcical item. Indeed one might almost term it ill-omened, for the first Hague Conference on disarmament merely served as a prelude to the Russo-Japanese war, while the Great Exhibition of 1851 from which so much was hoped was followed all too soon by the Crimean war. It is really too absurd. One does not want to reduce the Tournament to a burlesque. But what an opportunity it will give to M. Pelissien and "The Follies." Their travesty of "An Englishmen's Home" was funny enough in all conscience. Perhaps, though, like the historic coster who refrained under great provocation from an expected lurid outpouring of vocabulary, M. Pelissien's conclusion will be "I ain't equal to it." The "odes" referred to have not the redeeming feature of literary worth if we may judge from the sample Mr. Strachey quotes:—

Too long the nations, reckless of life;
Too long the time past, wasted in strife!
Brave men are brave men where'er their land,
To uplift and save men, hand now join in hand
Honour the brave men, honour the strong!
Nations waiting to right the wrong.
Hail the Millennium! Hail coming peace,
Whose reign of blessing never more shall cease.

Far down the ages, glowing bright,
Like dawn, with ever-spreading light,
Comes till foretold by tongue and pen
Of "Peace on Earth, Good-Will to men."

Why, Mr. Alfred Austin could do better than this! On the same page of the *Times* that contained Mr. Strachey's letter appeared a report of the interesting gathering of poets and descendants of poets held under the presidency of Lord Coleridge at the Holborn Restaurant. The Poetry Recital Society must see to it that at their next dinner the bard of the Naval and Military Tournament is invited.

[Telegrams have since told us that this part has been eliminated.]

BRITISH STIFFNESS.

Lord Coleridge, whose fitness on hereditary grounds to preside over a company assembled to do honour to the memory of English poets will not be disputed, took the place of one who had perhaps a higher claim to occupy the position. I refer to Lord Crew, who is something of a poet himself and the son of the man who wrote that gem of which the first stanza is as follows:—

STRANGERS YET!

After years of life together,
After fair and stormy weather,
After travel in far lands,
After touch of wedded hands,—
Why thus join'd? Why ever met,
If they must be strangers yet.

But politics before poetry in these material days and Lord Crewe was under the necessity—the painful necessity I have no doubt he found it—to throw over the worshippers at the shrine of the heavenly muse in order to deliver a party speech (I will not say prosaic speech, for he is never prosaic or at any rate prosy) in a sleepy cathedral town. He has lately become the Chairman of the Atlantic Union, one of those numerous agencies for cultivating friendly relations between stay-at-home Britons and their kith and kin overseas and in that capacity yesterday made some remarks which were very much to the point. We islanders are, as he said, notorious all over the world for a certain stiffness of demeanour. We are not cordial or intimate with each other, let alone our friends outside. This characteristic is not, he hoped, founded on badness or coldness of heart or want of hospitality—but its existence is unfortunately beyond dispute. Visitors who come to us from overseas and who have been accustomed to receive Englishmen with open arms, are concerned and puzzled to find what little notice is taken of their presence here. But Lord Crewe went on to say the English people only desire to be set in the right road to have means indicated by which they can give their visitors the welcome they ought to have. In support of our stiffness as he calls it even with each other he recalled the ever-lamented Du Maurier's sketch in *Punch* depicting the table d'hote of a foreign hotel in the slack season when the only guests were two Englishmen sitting at opposite ends of the table glaring speechlessly at each. I myself once had a similar experience at an hotel on the South Coast, Only I was one of four at a table where all were all as mute as stockfish throughout a meal of many courses. I suppose each of us was embarrassed—I know I was, but nobody was willing to break the ice.

(Concluded on page 8.)

# UPROAR IN THE COMMONS.

## SIR ROBERT ANDERSON'S ARTICLES.

### Withdrawal of Pension Demanded.

### "A SCENE OF VIOLENCE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith announced that the Veto Bill would be issued next week, and that the House would adjourn for the recess from the 29th of April to the 26th of May.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The admission of Sir Robert Anderson in a recent magazine article that he partly wrote the articles on "Parnellism and Crime" in the *Times* in 1887, which have been the subject of many Nationalist questions in the House of Commons, culminated in a scene of violence last night on the motion of Mr. O'Connor to withdraw Sir Robert Anderson's pension. The debate opened quietly.

Mr. Churchill said he did not think the case justified depriving Sir Robert of his pension.

Mr. Balfour defended the appointment of the Parnell Commission to enquire into the movement, one end of which was violently revolutionary. At the same time he warmly deprecated Civil Servants using official information for publication.

Mr. Asquith said the time had come to reconsider the conditions of granting pensions with a view to preventing abuses such as Sir Robert Anderson had committed.

Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists did not desire to vote on the pension of a miserable hireling like Sir Robert Anderson, but on the conduct of the Conservative Government who were responsible for a criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Campbell, member for Dublin University, thanked the Nationalists for recalling the outrages. He caused a scene by using a phrase indicating doubt as to whether Mr. Parnell was innocent of the Phœnix Park murders. (Cries of "Shame" and "Withdraw").

Mr. Churchill, who was among the interruptors, said he was indignant at the doubts expressed as to Mr. Parnell's innocence after the Pigott forgeries.

Mr. Redmond appealed to Mr. Emmott, the Chairman, who declined to rule Mr. Campbell out of order.

Mr. Redmond then exclaimed excitedly "This is an outrage. If you do not ask Mr. Campbell to withdraw he ought not to be allowed to be heard."

Mr. Emmott replied: "I am here to carry out the rules of order."

Mr. W. Redmond: "To carry out rules of decency."

Mr. Campbell then attempted to proceed amid uproar, Mr. W. Redmond, demanding that the Speaker should be summoned, and Messrs. John Redmond, Dillon and others, protesting against the insult.

Mr. Haldane and Mr. Churchill intervened, the latter urging the closure, which was accepted.

Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by 164 votes to 94.

Members on the Unionist front benches supported the Government, but the bulk of the Unionists abstained. The minority consisted of the Nationalists, the Labour members and a few Radicals.

## The "Times" Articles.

### INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT ANDERSON.

[Few people who at the time were old enough to take an active interest in current politics can forget the sensation which was created during the early part of 1887 by the publication in the "Times" of the series of remarkable articles which appeared under the heading of "Parnellism and Crime." Fewer still can quite banish from memory the yet greater sensation which was caused by the publication in that journal of the famous facsimile letter which at the time was attributed to the late Mr. Parnell.

In the current issue of "Blackwood's Magazine," Sir Robert Anderson, formerly Mr. Anderson, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and head of the Criminal Investigation Department, makes direct and pointed reference to the question of the authorship of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles in the "Times." The passage alluded to seems explicit enough on the face of it. Here it is:

To the present hour I do not know whether the Home Secretary was then aware of my authorship of the "Times" articles of 1887 on "Parnellism and Crime," for in relation to that matter I acted with strict propriety in dealing with Mr. Monro and not with the Secretary of State. I made no secret, however, of the fact that in my Whitehall days I wrote for the Press, and this may have made the Home Office suspicious of me after I went to Scotland Yard. But if Sir Adolphus Liddell had been at Whitehall he would have treated me frankly and as a gentleman, and I should have given him the facts and I should have told him that when I was gazetted a Police Commissioner I said goodbye to journalism.

Quite a flutter of excitement seems to have been occasioned in certain quarters—in Radical and Home Rule circles especially, it would appear—by the publication of the above statement, and an effort has been made to extract political capital out of the avowal, having regard to the presumed official position of the writer at the moment, coupled with the undeniable fact that a Unionist Government was then in power. If, however, we cross the "i's" and dot the "i's" of an interview which a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" had with Sir Robert Anderson at his residence in Kensington, it is permissible—possibly necessary—to put another complexion on the entire affair.

First of all, perhaps, it may be well to quote a reference that Sir Robert Anderson makes to these same "Parnellism and Crime" articles in the work, "Sidelights on the Home Rule Movement," by way of leading up to the Le Caron affair.

"Early in 1887 a series of articles appeared in the 'Times,' under the heading, "Parnellism and Crime." As indicated by their title, these articles sought to identify the Irish Nationalist movement with various criminal conspiracies. And they culminated in the publication, on April 18, of a letter attributed to the Irish leader, in which the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke was condoned and justified. Other letters of a still more discreditable character appeared in later issues of the paper. In the following year a "Special Commission," consisting of three judges of the Supreme Court, was appointed by Lord Salisbury's Government to investigate these allegations and charges, and the proprietors of the "Times" were called upon to produce the evidence on which they were based."

The reference to "other letters of a still more discreditable character" in the above quotation will doubtless not escape notice, in the light of the avowal of authorship ostensibly put forth by Sir Robert Anderson in the current number of "Blackwood's Magazine." It is scarcely to be presumed that Sir Robert would refer to any letters of his as being of a "discreditable" character, and Sir Robert's own statement to a Press representative, given below, might well support that hypothesis.

SIR ROBERT SPEAKS.

Having regard to the importance of the disclosure contained in the "Blackwood" article, it seemed only fitting that the manager of the "Times" should be consulted. Accordingly, a representative of "The Daily Telegraph" called upon Mr. Moberley Bell, and directed his attention to Sir Robert Anderson's statement. Mr. Moberley Bell in the course of conversation, said he was not prepared either to confirm or to deny Sir Robert's statement. "I rather think," he added, "that he had a good deal to do with the articles; but it was really before my time."

So much for the "Times." It was afterwards put to Sir Robert Anderson that it had been hinted that the articles might have been penned for the "Times" from materials supplied by other than the actual writer. Sir Robert Anderson's reply was prompt and emphatic:

That suggestion, he said, is probably confounding two things. If you look at my article in "Blackwood's Magazine" you will find that I am referring to the articles which appeared in the "Times" in May of 1887, and which dealt with the subject under the title of "Behind the Scenes in America."

It was suggested to me by a distinguished journalist, who was also a politician, that I should write such a series of articles. At once I went to Mr. Monro, my predecessor in the chiefship of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, and I asked him if my writing the suggested series of articles would hamper him in his work. He replied, "Not at all." We acted on the principle that where there is organised crime it is always best to shed light upon it, in order to let the plotters or conspirators know that the authorities are aware of what is afoot.

These articles, as I say, appeared in the "Times" in May, 1887. At that time I had ceased to have charge of the secret service work at the Home Office, although I did have a small appointment in connection with the Prison Commission. This was, of course, long after I was at the Irish Office, which was from Christmas, 1867, till April 1, 1868. It was after leaving the Irish Office that I went to the Home Office.

At the time these articles I am speaking of appeared there was not even question of a vacancy at Scotland Yard. It was not until September of 1888 that I became Assistant Commissioner of Police.

COMMISSION NOT DREAMT OF.

There is not a word of truth in the suggestion that I was then assisting the "Times." At that time the Parnell Commission was not even dreamt of; and if I had gone into the witness-box, probably the first question Sir Henry James would have asked me was, "Were you the author of the articles," and, of course, I should have acknowledged it.

I was not on the staff of the "Times." Far from it. Nor was I on the staff of any paper; but I contributed to various papers.

So far from assisting the "Times" when I was applied to, I simply replied that it was really a Government affair, and accordingly I referred them to the Government. I think it was a scandal that the "Times" did not receive more assistance.

It will be noted that the authorship of the "Times" articles which, in May, 1887, dealt with "Behind the Scenes in America," though they did appear under the principal heading of "Parnellism and Crime," is scarcely the same thing as the authorship of the celebrated series of "Parnellism and Crime" articles which began on March 7 of that year, and culminated on April 8 following in the publication of the famous facsimile letter, which at the time was ascribed to Parnell, and which the Commission afterwards pronounced a forgery. It will further be observed that in the quotation from the "Blackwood" article given above there is no specific reference at all to May, 1887, although Sir Robert Anderson declares that it was to the series of letters which appeared in that month that he was really alluding.

A look through the "Times" files of these stirring times shows that the group of articles which dealt with "Behind the Scenes in America" are three in number. The chief heading of the articles as has already been pointed out, was "Parnellism and Crime." "Behind the Scenes in America" was the sub-title.

THE PIGOTT LETTERS.

In an interview with a representative of the Press Association Sir Robert Anderson referred to the introduction of the name of Mr. Henry Matthews (now Lord Llandaff) into the discussion. "When I directed my 'Parnellism and Crime' articles to the "Times," said Sir Robert, "I had ceased to be political adviser to the Home Office (to use the phrase of my critics), and neither before nor during the sitting of the Parnell Commission did the "Times" receive, directly or indirectly, any assistance from the Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Monro was then in charge of the secret service work and I was assisting him in a humble capacity.

"The idea of the articles arose through Mr. Arnold-Forster, who suggested my writing them, and giving them to the "Times" as the most suitable medium. I took the idea up as a matter of journalism, but only after consultation with Mr. Monro. The Home Office knew nothing about it, and I don't believe anyone in the department had the slightest idea of it."

In another conversation with a Press representative Sir Robert referred to the letters which became known as the "Pigott forgeries." He said that the letter was not the production of Pigott, but a clerical assistant who knew Parnell when he was in Kilmainham.

"But," said the interviewer, "did he not make the confession that he forged the letter and explained how he did it?"

"Yes," replied Sir Robert, laughingly; "are you not aware that Pigott was a man who continually had a hole in his pocket; a man who one moment would say one thing, and the very next minute say the opposite?"

MR. REDMOND'S ACTION.

Mr. John Redmond has given notice of his intention to address the following question to the Prime Minister on Monday next:

Whether his attention has been called to a statement made by Sir Robert Anderson that, while a servant of the Government as adviser to the Home Office in 1887, he wrote the articles published by the "Times", under the heading of "Parnellism and Crime."

Whether, shortly after the articles appeared, Sir Robert Anderson was promoted to be head of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Whether, in 1888-89, he placed the resources of the department at the disposal of the "Times," to support the articles which he himself had written.

Whether there is any record to show that the Government of the day were party to this action; whether such conduct has any precedent; whether it is possible in existing circumstances; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into this matter?

In the event of Mr. Asquith's answer not being satisfactory, Mr Redmond may be expected either to move the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to the subject as a definite matter of urgent public importance, or to give notice of a specific motion, and demand facilities for discussion.]

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of 28 radial tank locomotive engines for the East Indian Railway during the year 1911, in replacement of 23 engines and tenders that have been condemned.

THE Railway Board have approved the provision of 26 new brake vans required for the broad-gauge section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

IN connection with a recent political dacoity the Faridpur Police searched the house of a Munshiff. The search warrant was served upon a man who is said to be lying on his death bed. No arrests were made.

A NEW hospital for women has been started by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel at Rewari in the Delhi District, and the Punjab Government has sanctioned a small monthly grant towards the cost of it upkeep.

A NEW departure has been made in the Jhelum District by the establishment of a Central Bank in the Jhelum for the financing village co-operative societies. The new feature of this bank is that it be confined to zamindars.

# ANGLO-DUTCH PLANTATIONS IN JAVA.

## Resuming Sovereign Rights.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The decision of the Dutch Government to resume so-called sovereign rights over freehold properties in Java is causing excitement among rubber and other interests affected in London.

The Netherlands Government has made representations to Britain regarding the attitude taken up on the subject by the Anglo-Dutch plantations of Java. A number of withdrawals of applications for shares were made at the latter's offices to-day. The Company has consequently decided to postpone allotment for a week so as to give all subscribers opportunity to withdraw, though they declare there is no reason for scare. They are quite ready to negotiate with Government for the surrender of sovereign rights, but they do not intend to have the freehold replaced by lease without fighting for compensation.

# HUGE ROBBERY FROM THE KREMLIN.

## Jewels Valued at a Million Roubles.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Reuter telegraphs from Moscow that a gigantic robbery has been perpetrated in the famous Kremlin Cathedral, and diamond ornaments valued at a million roubles are missing. A large emerald from the nimbus, brilliants broken off the pictures of saints and precious stones from the ikon of the Virgin Mary are alone worth a quarter of a million roubles.

# THE UNREST IN ALBANIA.

## More Troops Dispatched.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Albania is still in a most unsettled condition. Sixteen more battalions are going there.

# COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

## Reduction Likely to Result in a Strike.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Manchester Conference of Spinners and Cardroom-hands Amalgamations has unanimously passed a resolution that the proposal of five per cent. reduction in wages is unjustifiable and unacceptable. The strike of 160,000 hands is feared six weeks hence.

# THE CORNER IN COTTON.

## Mr. Patten's Terms.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Mr. Patten, interviewed in New York, said, "I have bought cotton in view of short crop. I believe mills in Europe and America will be at standstill in August or September unless they pay my price."

# FRENCH REPRISALS ON TRIBESMEN.

## Protest from the Porte.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A Despatch received in Constantinople from Tripoli states that a French detachment of 105 Sudanese under two officers shot tribesmen in the Hinterland, belonging to a caravan, as punishment for the recent tribal attack on the French, when an officer and twenty soldiers were killed in ambush. Turkey apparently resents the attack and has made representations to France.

# DEATH OF MARK TWAIN.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The death has occurred of Mark Twain.

# RACING AT HOME.

## The Two Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The latest betting on the Two Thousand Guineas is:—

2 to 1 against Lemberg.
4 to 1 against Neil Gow.
100 to 14 against Rochester.

# THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

## Date of Arrival in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

It is now officially notified that the Viceroy will arrive privately at Simla by motor at 1 p.m. on Friday, 28th instant.

# AN UNDETECTED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

It is reported that one Duta Shingh, a sahukar of Shunian tahsil, Lahore district, was murdered in his house on the night of 19th instant. The police are making enquiries, but no trace of the culprits has been found.

The s. s. "Cleveland," which is carrying a second party of American tourists on a round the world trip is expected in the Bombay Harbour to-day. They will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel. One hundred of the tourists who have made an overland trip from Calcutta have already reached the city.

# THE LATE SIR CHARLES ALLEN.

## Memorial Meeting at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

At the Sir Charles Allen Memorial meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee said: "Sir Charles Allen's death has flung wide upon the gates of the temple of reconciliation, and all communities, creeds and sects has gathered together round his yet open tomb, forgetting their differences and once again demonstrating the truth that they are prepared to co-operate with one another with the European community and with the European officials in the performance of those duties, which belong to them as citizens of a great and common Empire. Sir, if that be the outstanding lesson of this demonstration, I welcome it and rejoice that I have borne my share in it. May this feeling of union, this spirit of co-operation which reigns over this demonstration ripen into the universal and enduring sentiment of a great community, which despite racial and sectarian differences is linked together for good or for evil,—for good I believe,—by ties of a common destiny for the realisation of which they must work in concord and harmony. May this feeling grow and deepen until all that is uncharitable, all that is unlovely, all that savours of hatred and jealousy has been banished from this beautiful land of ours and peace and good will and mutual trust and confidence have been established as bases of those common efforts upon which the regeneration of the country so largely depends.

Sir George Sutherland, representing the mercantile community, in reciprocating the same feeling said, I think each one of us in this hall might profitably learn a lesson from our dear friend's good and useful life, and try each according to his lights to do something to further the great cause of mutual good will and understanding between Indian and Englishman in India, that cause which he who is gone from us had so near his heart.

# UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION.

## Competitive Poultry Show.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

In addition to the poultry farm, which will form a feature of the Agricultural Court at the United Provinces Exhibition, the authorities have decided to include a competitive poultry show, lasting at the most two or three days, as it has been realised that many poultry fanciers in the United Provinces will wish to exhibit, who do not see their way to leave their birds in the exhibition for the whole period of three months. Substantial prizes will be awarded and a prospectus and conditions of show, will shortly be issued. The date will be announced later, but the show will take place sometime during the latter part of December.

# RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st to the 9th of April 1910, show a gain of Rs. 11,76,990 and Rs. 18,68,977 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

# MIDNAPORE BOMB SEQUEL.

## A Raja's Books.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Harington and Holmwood disposed of the rule issued on the Magistrate of Midnapore to show cause why the zamindari books, taken from the Raja of Narajole in connection with the Midnapore Bomb case should not be returned to the Raja.

The Crown did not enter an appearance to oppose the rule, but the Magistrate in his explanation submitted that the books contained evidence of conspiracy and were of very great value.

The Raja's counsel said that the only item in those books of note was an entry that a payment of Rs. 1-8 was made in receiving a copy of "Modern Art War" sent to the Raja's address by value payable post.

Their Lordships directed that the books should be returned to the Raja.

# UNCLAIMED AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Yesterday a European Railway Police Sergeant, under the direction of the Traffic Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, appeared before Mr. Dundas, Commissioner of Police and produced a case containing over 300 rounds of sporting express cartridges, which he said were found unclaimed in a passenger train at Santragachi station, Bengal Nagpur Railway. The ammunition was ordered to be made over to the Arms Act Inspector, and a police enquiry will be held.

# TWO RIFLES LEFT IN A CARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

With reference to the two rifles found in a first class compartment of a passenger train on the Bengal Nagpur Railway some time ago, and taken charge of by the Police, Mr. Schutler of 42 Dhurrumtollah Street has laid a claim to the weapons, and has approached the Commissioner of Police on the matter. According to his statement he left them in the compartment by mistake on returning from Kharagpur. The claim is under consideration.

# AVANSHI CAR OVER-TURNS.

## Three Killed and Many Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

COIMBATORE, APRIL 22.

Last night the Avanshi car, while passing through the third street over-turned owing to the breaking of an axle, three men, including 2 piloting carpenters were killed and many were injured, two seriously.

# SALE OF STATE BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

The Secretary of State on the 20th sold seven lakhs and ten thousand regular bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and eighty-two lakhs ninety thousand telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 2-3d. The amount to be allotted next week is ninety lakhs.

# RECENT FIRE ON THE "KASHMIR."

## Government's Final Orders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 22.

The orders of the local Government on the report of the proceedings of the Special Court of Enquiry, appointed under Section 3 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, to investigate the circumstances connected with the destruction by fire of the "Kashmir", in January last, says:—

The "Kashmir" had arrived at Dedaye on the evening of the 13th January about 7-30 p. m. and after discharging passengers and cargo, had gone out into mid-stream and dropped anchor for the night. The engines were going slow ahead when a fire broke out in the stokehole. The vessel burnt astatki for fuel. The Court has found that the fire originated in the port side of the stokehole, that it was an oil fire, that at the time the alarm was given there must have been a large quantity of vapourised and partly vapourised oil light in the stokehole, and that the fire must have been due to the careless handling of the wheel valves on the oil supply leading from the service tank to the burner by fireman in the stokehole. The exact circumstances under which the fire broke out are probably known to the fireman, Mokulass Rahman, who was present at this stokehole at the time. The attendance of the fireman could not be procured by the Court. He was examined by Major Nethersole, Deputy Commissioner, Pyapon, at the preliminary enquiry held at Dedaya a few days after the occurrence and then stated that he was reducing the quantity of oil feeding the furnaces when he noticed that the purdah was on fire. It is practically certain that that statement was a suppression of the truth. The hypothesis adopted by the Court is that one of the burners at the port boiler went out when the oil in the supply pipe and the steam in the burner were reduced, that the fireman turned on the oil supply again to its fullest extent in the pipe, that the burner would again be lighted by the heated bricks without supplying the torch, that when this expedient failed the fireman without reducing the flow of oils into the burner proceeded to apply a lighted torch to the mouth of the furnace, whereupon a flow that took place owing to accumulation of oil gas which had been generated by contract of the flow of oil with the oil within the heated bricks in the furnace and that on the flow that occurring the fireman instead of turning off the oil dropped the torch and fled. There is some conflict of evidence as to the length of training which the fireman had undergone. According to his own account he had three months' training as a coal trimmer and three months' training as fireman. His pay was Rs. 22 per mensem. It was his duty to keep the fires alight, to increase or reduce the supply of oil or steam as ordered and if the burner went out to burn off the supply of oil and after turning on the steam, turn on the oil and apply a lighted torch to the nozzle of the burner. The Court has found that the fireman, Mokulass Rahman, was not competent to perform these duties. The Court had found that the progress of the fire was facilitated by the wooden screen which reached from the top of the iron screen abaft the stokehole, the main deck, the wooden screen on the either side of the stoke hole, and the canvas purdahs reaching from the upper from the deck to the main deck in continuation of the wooden screen on the sides and in front of the stokehole. These screens and purdahs not only caught fire themselves but added to the fire by creating a draught. The Court has found that the task of checking the fire at the outset was rendered the more difficult, by which the supply of oil from the service tank C could be immediately turned off from the engine-room. There was a cock on on the service tank, but the spanner was not attached to it but was kept in the Engineer's store. The Court has found that the water appliances on the "Kashmir" for the extinction of fires were inadequate; (b) that the supply of sand for the same purpose was inadequate; (c) that the means of saving life generally were adequate owing to the fact that the vessel had two flats alongside which could be cut adrift, but that otherwise the supply of boats and other life-saving appliances such as life-buoys, though in accordance with existing rules, would have proved inadequate. That the cargo on board was stowed with due care and that on the outbreak of the fire the ship's officers took all the measures in their power to extinguish the fire and save the lives of the passengers and crew.

The Lieut.-Governor accepts the findings of the Court on all the points specified above. His Honour's thanks were due to the President and members of the Special Court, viz., Messrs. Blackstock, Cameron and Higginbotham, for the care with which the enquiry was held and the valuable suggestions made for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of similar disasters in the future. These suggestions were now under examination and steps would be taken to give effect to them in such manner as may seem best after further consideration and discussion with those concerned.

# ASSIST. SURGEON SHOT AT.

## Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

Sergeant Macnamara, of the Royal West Kents Regiment, fired two rounds of ball ammunition this morning at a Eurasian Assistant Surgeon in Garrison Hospital. None of the shots took effect, the Surgeon being uninjured. Macnamara was immediately placed under arrest. It is stated that the Assistant Surgeon had been making overtures to the yonug and attractive wife of the Sergeant which aroused the jealousy of the latter. This is a mere surmise, the real motive is still unknown. Military authorities handed over accused to the Civil police.

# GRAVE OF EMPEROR QUTAB-UD DIN.

## Discovered in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

A deserted grave in a delapidated condition situated in a small lane near Anarkali Bazar, Lahore, and which forms a part of a residential house is now believed to be that of Sultan Qutab-ud-Din Aibak, the first Emperor of the Slave Dynasty that ruled over India in the 13th century A. D. From the history of Lahore it is evident that the Tomb had originally been a beautiful sepulchral structure with a big dome in the centre, which has been destroyed through the ravages of time as Qutab-ud-Din was a slave of Mohamed Gazni. The grave is popularly designated as that of Qutab Gazni.

# HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

## League Started in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 22.

A Hindu marriage reform league has been formed to raise the marriageable age of boys and girls, to minimise marriage expenses and dowries, and to spread education among girls on a wider scale.

# THE NEW PRESS ACT.

## Made Applicable to Berar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

It is notified that the Indian Press Act, 1910, is made applicable to Berar.

# CYCLONE AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 22.

A severe cyclone raged here last night, doing damage to the huts and uprooting big trees.

# "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains H. W. Pierpont I.M.S., G. Skinner and J. Morison I.M.S., are posted to the Central Provinces, Madras and Eastern Bengal and Assam respectively.

Lieutenant Col P. G. Reeves I.M.S. reverts to military employ.

I. M. S. Lieutenant Colonels G. H. D. Gimlette and D. S. Spencer retire from 1st instant and the 7th proximo respectively.

Major Taylor, late 53rd Sikhs, is transferred to the Retired List.

Captain Thompson R. E. reverts to the Home establishment from 16th June.

Major General Barter, commanding Poona Brigade has three months' leave, Colonel Hitchins 30th Infantry to Act.

Colonel Rose, Assistant Adjutant General, Lucknow Division, has seven months' leave.

Lieutenant Colonel Moore, A. V. Corps, proceeds home early in June, for duty on the Home establishment.

Lieutenant Harvey. 62nd Royal Field Artillery, Nowshera, is posted to the 71st Battery at Athlone.

On promotion to Captain Lieutenant Dixox, P. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to I Battery at Newbridge.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. E. Luard to be Resident at Indore.

Mr. B. J. Gould to be First Asst. to the Agent and Governor-General, Central India.

Mr. A. H. Grant to be Dy. Commissioner of Kohat.

Captain R. L. Birdwood and Lieut J. S. Crosthwaite to be Assistants to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. W. R. C. Zerwenka is appointed Consul General for Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The following are granted leave:—Mr. T. B. Copeland for one year; Mr. C. L. S. Russell for two and half months; Captain W. Mc. Anderson, I.M.S., for two years; and Captain H. R. N. Britchard for fourteen months.

It is notified that the Indian Press Act of 1910 is made applicable to Berar.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. A. C. O'Meare, Indian Army to be Director, Army Clothing, and Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, vice-Colonel M. W. Palin reverted.

Lieut. A. Brooke, 18th Tiwana Lancers, to be Adjutant vice Lieut. Hodson on leave. Col. E. T. Gastrele, Asst. Adjutant General, Second Rawalpindi Division, to be Colonel on staff vice Brigadier General Hall vacated.

Colonel C. P. W. Pirie, 18th Tiwana Lancers, to be Colonel on staff, Ambala Cavalry Brigade, vice Brigadier General Rivett Carnac vacated.

Major General R Bannatine Allason, British service, to be Brigade Commauder vice Major General Anderson vacated.

Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Rooke has six months' extension of leave.

The following promotions are notified:—Captain Claridge, 28th Light Cavalry, to be Major; Lieuts. to be Captains: Pearse, sixth Gurkha Rifles, and H. M. Inman, I.M.S.

The following Assistant Surgeons are given a step in promotion:—W. C. M. Charters, G. C. E. Holmes, P. B. Mills, J. J. A. Brachio, M. E. Shaw, G. P. O'Brien, C. O. Thompson, H. Mansfield, C. H. A. Alderton, W. H. Pessanha, P. St. Clair Trutwein, J. St. Clair Stracey.

Sub-Conductors W. Sheret and A. M. Walker get a step in promotion.

Major-General H. Mansfield, C. B., is given good service pension.

Retirements of the following are notified:—Colonel E. R. Penrose Thackwell; Major G. W. G. Lindsay, 35th Sikhs, Q. M. S.

Lieut.-Colonels G. H. Gimlett and Dhanjibhai Barjorji Spencer and J. Hunter, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. G. Bailey, Assistant Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, has 18 months leave.

Engineer J. S. Page has three months' extension of leave; Sub-Lieutenant A. G. Maundrell to be Lieutenant.

# FRUIT-GROWING IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

## Trained Gardener Engaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 22.

Under instructions from the Government of India, Hady, a trained probationer gardener from Bengal, will be transferred to the Punjab and on his arrival the services of Robertson Brown will be placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, N.-W, Frontier Province. As Superintendent of Farms in-that Province Brown will take over the management of Tarnab farm and he will also give special attention to fruit culture which is of particular importance to the Frontier Province. The extension and improvement of fruit-growing in the Frontier Province will now be undertaken systematically and a fruit-growers Association will be established in Peshawar and probably in Hazara also. After the close of the year, nearly 3,000 fruit trees were obtained from Pusa, Quetta, Shbaranpur, and Lahore. It is proposed to establish a Government fruit farm for experiments and demonstrations in the Haripur tahsil of Hazara.

# RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 22.

It is reported that the quarters of Devi Charan Bhattacharjee, Station Master of Rajendrapur, and a principal witness of the Rajendrapur train dacoity case were attacked last night by a band of nearly 12 armed young men here and a cry being raised, the men left the place on the approach of neighbouring people. Information having reached here the District Magistrate, with the Railway Police Superintendent, left for Rajendrapur this afternoon. One Kamakhya Nagar, an inhabitant of a village near Dacca, is stated to have falsely represented himself as a Police Officer to a man of the town with a view to extract money for an alleged offence. He produced a letter purported to have been written by a well known Police officer, Ratikanta Roy of the Kotwali, got hold of the letter and made a clever arrest.

In the Rajendrapur dacoity case three more witnesses were examined to-day. Nothing has been brought to light. It is understood some new witnesses will be produced to-morrow after lunch.

# NEW CONSUL FOR BAGDAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 22.

Captain W. Biscoe proceeded to Bagdad as Consul.

# RAVAGES BY LIGHTENING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 22

The recent lightening at Quetta cracked chimneys of houses, smashed articles of furniture, but inmates escaped unhurt, pieces of fire entered the room, but disappeared soon.

# LATEST FROM HOME.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The House of Commons has been mainly engaged during the past week in debating the Prime Minister's motion to go into Committee on the relations between the two Houses, and to closure the debate. On Wednesday the House went into Committee on the first of the resolutions. A statement made by Mr. Churchill on Thursday last week is construed by many to mean that the Ministery, on the refusal of the House of Lords to accept the Veto resolutions, will at once ask the King to create new peers.—The Mid Glamorgan election result in a victory for the Liberal, Mr. F. W. Gibbins, by a majority of 2,710 over the Labour candidate.—Lord Gladstone has fixed April 30 as the date of his departure for South Africa.—Citizens from the overseas Dominions have decided to start a mission in this country for the promotion of Imperial preference.—The body of the Rev. Thomas Law, secretary of the Natal Free Church Council, was found in the sea at Brighton on Sunday. Mr. Law had been suffering from a nervous breakdown for some time. —A Parliamentary paper shows that in 1908 there were 125 cases in which coroners juries in England and Wales returned a verdict of death from starvation.—Three writers were tried by Court-martial at Devonport and found guilty of falsification of accounts.—The inquest was of a female child found buried in an allotment at Letchworth rented by Frederic Breton, who is now in prison for kidnapping a baby at Canning Town. —The election of guardians took place on Monday. Very little interest was taken in it, and in some districts there was no contest.—Mr. Churchill visited Brighton on Saturday last to study the local police scheme for clothing destitute children. He expressed a hope that it might be extended to London.—The Board of Trade report shows that the Stoats Nest accident was due to the shifting of one of the wheels on the axle of the fifth carriage.—Mr. Spencer whose wife was killed in the accident, while he escaped with little apparent injury, has committed suicide.—It is expected that the great majority of the workmen in the South Wales coal trade will vote in favour of a settlement with the employers.—Lieutenant-General Sir. W. H. Mackinnon has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Western Command, and Major-General J. S. Ewart is to be Director-General of the Territorial Force.—Among the deaths of the week are those of Lord M'Laren, Mr. T. L. Corbett, M.P., Mr. G. H. Faber, and Bishop Barry.—The steamship Pericles was sunk off the Australian coast. All lives were saved, but the monetary loss will be just under £600,000.—The barque Kate Thomas, of Liverpool, was run into by a steamer early on Monday morning, and sunk in a few minutes. All on except board one young apprentice were drowned.

The King will be the guest of Lord and Lady Savile at Rufford Abbey for Doncaster race week.

It is understood that the Queen and Princess Victoria will come to London from Sandringham on Monday next and will spend one night, or at most two nights, at Buckingham Palace before setting out for Genoa to join his Majesty's yacht there.

His Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for the Mediterranean, will call at Gibraltar to coal, and probably put in at Genoa to await the arrival of the Queen. Her Majesty will probably come to town at the end of this week, and set out for Genoa early next week. The King's plans naturally depend a good deal on the political situation, but if it can be possibly arranged he will take a short cruise with her Majesty. If this can be arranged, the King and Queen will meet on or about the 14th inst. and, should they go for a cruise, his Majesty will be back in town at the end of this month or very early in May.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Marlborough House from Frogmore on Monday morning.

The Princess of Wales left London early on Wednesday morning for Neu Strelitz to pay a visit to the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, travelling by Dover and Calais. The Prince of Wales accompanied her Royal Highness from Marlborough House to Victoria. Sir Edward Henry was at the station, and the railway company was represented by Mr. Thompson, superintendent of the line, Mr. John Avis, chief of the Continental department, and Mr. Cranefield, all of whom travelled with the train to Dover.

Princess Henry of Battenberg left Kensington Palace on Monday for Madrid, in order to be present at the accouchement of the Queen of Spain. Her Royal Highness was attended by Miss Minnie Cochrane and Captain Cuthbertson. Her Royal Highness will return to London in a month's time.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg left Madrid on Wednesday night for England.

Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll have accepted the Duke and Duchess of Westminster's invitation to stay at Eaton in July and visit the Chester Pageant. It is understood that Countess Beauchamp has consented to take part in one of the episodes of the pageant as Countess Ermintrude, wife of Hugh Lupus.

Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, who has been seriously ill at Cannes during the last fortnight, is improving, though she is still confined to her room. The Prince has joined her from Paris.

Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich of Prussia left Alexandria on Tuesday on board the steamship Schleswig for Jaffa.

As the Spanish Ambassador in Vienna was entering his carriage on Monday morning he missed his footing and fell, breaking his arm.

The Cuban Minister left London on Sunday for Cuba. He will be absent from England for several months. At the end of his leave he will attend the Fourth Pan-American Conference as one of the Cuban delegates. Senor Gabriel Zendegnicy Gamba will act as Charge d'Affaires.

The Countess of Aberdeen left Euston on Saturday for the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin.

Lord Loch arrived in London on Sunday from Central Africa.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has been ill with bronchial asthma, and has had to cancel his public engagements. He is now on the way to recovery.

Baroness Cederstrom arrived in London on Monday from Paris.

The Lord Chief Justice returned to London on Monday.

The Earl of Dunraven is stated to be better. He has been making a short stay at Lowestoft, but returned to London yesterday.

Lord Blyth has returned to London from the South of France.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland is spending a few days in Dublin on official business.

Sir Felix and Lady Schuster and Miss Schuster have returned to town from Egypt.

Colonel Sir Arthur Davidson, who has been staying at Biarritz as Equerry in attendance upon the King, arrived in London on Monday, having come to England on the completion of his term of duty.

We are informed that there is no foundation for

the preparations for the Japan-British Exhibition were begun.

Countess Laslo Szechenyi with her baby has arrived at Claridge's Hotel, having crossed in the Lusitania. The Countess has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, in New York, and was present at the wedding of her friend, Miss Daly, with Count Sigray. Count Szechenyi came direct from Budapest to meet her on her arrival at Fishguard, and is also at Claridge's Hotel. Marquis Pallavicini, who was best man at Count Sigray's wedding, is now at Claridge's. Count and Countess Sigray are expected from America next Monday, and will stay at Claridge's Hotel.

Among the passengers who left Euston by the boat train on Saturday to join the Mauretania at Liverpool for New York were the Hon. Eustace Fiennes, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Sir Walter Heley-Hutchinson, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. Ogden Mills, and K. M. Refet Bey, the Turkish Consul-General at New York.

"General" Booth was to have addressed a meeting at the Hammersmith Palace of Varieties on Sunday, but during the day it was announced that he would be unable to do so, as he had been taken ill suddenly.

Mr. Deputy Matthew Wallace has been elected chairman of the special committee appointed by the Corporation to make arrangements for the forthcoming reception of Mr. Roosevelt at the Guildhall, on his being invested with the Honorary Freedom of the City.

The Hellenic Travellers' Club, of which the president is the Bishop of Exeter and the vice-presidents are the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Bryce, began on Wednesday from Marseilles its eight cruise to the Isles of Greece, Constantinopole, Athens, and Troy on board the Royal Mail steamship Dunottar Castle. Among the members taking part in the cruise are the Warden of New College and the Misses Spooner, the Warden of Keble, the Headmaster of Eton and the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, the Headmaste, of Westminster and Mrs. Gow, the Headmaster of Malvern, and a number of masters at Eton, Harrow and other public schools.

Tuesday's Gazette states that the King has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of Mr. Samuel Henderson and Mr. Carl de Verteuil to be unofficial members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, and of the appointment of Mr. Adam Smith to be an unofficial member of the said Council.

Viscount Gladstone has fixed April 30 as the date of his departure for South Africa. The new Governor-General has made the following appointments :—

Military Secretary.—Major Garraway, at present Military Secretary to the Earl of Selborne.

Private Secretary.—Mr. H. J. Stanley, of the Privy Council Office.

Assistant Private Secretary.—Mr. R. Beresford.

Aides-de-camp.—Mr. Geoffrey Paget, Coldstream Guards ; Mr. F. Parish, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Obituary List of the week includes :—Lord McLaren, Major-Gen. E. L. England, Col. J. W. Hogge, Col. H. Ringwood, and the Rev. A. Pomery.—"Times."

## LONDON'S GREAT HORSE SHOW.

THERE is every promise that overseas visitors to London this summer will be more numerous than usual. The vast Festival of Empire, with its 15,000 performers, and the Japanese Exhibition will combine to attract crowds of American and Colonial visitors, and these we may remind that the nineteenth Royal Horse Show is to be held in the Old Deer Park at Richmond, Survey, on the 17th and 18th of June. This great open-air horse show is one of the big fashionable events of the English summer. The beautifully picturesque show ground —with no more ideal judging ring in the world — is but half-an-hour's pleasant journey by road, rail, or river from the metropolis. This classic horse show is one of the most important society function of the London season. Not only are all the best show horses from the stables of two continents in competition there, but the great equine champions from the International Show at Olympia "wild fight their battles o'er again" in the spacious open-air arena at Richmond. This year the entries of American horses will be larger than ever before, and American support exceptionally influential. His Majesty the King is patron of the show, the Duke of Teck the very popular president. The programme this year is a very heavy one, and includes classes for hunters, for ponies, and hacks, in saddle and single and double harness. The jumping competitions (especially the jumping in pairs) will be a stronger feature than over, the classes for military officers, as usual, affording a daring display of horsemanship. The high jumping, for which His Honor Judge W. H. Moore (already so widely known for his famous American stud, and whose horses will be in competition there) is presenting the first prize of £25, will also produce some sensational riding. The coaching Marathon—so successful last year—will be another strong feature of the coming show. It is to be held on a much more comprehensive scale, and prizes are being offered not only for professional whips but for gentlemen who prefer to handle their own teams. Mr. C. W. Watson, another prominent American owner of horses, is presenting a beautiful silver cup, value £30, as the first prize for private coaches, whilst Messrs. Tattersall's are the donors of a twenty-five guinea silver cup for the road coaches. There are other valuable prizes for this event. The arrival of the competing coaches will be a unique and interesting sight. The classes for four-in-hands and pace and action (for which Mr. Vanderbilt is presenting a pair of handsome silver gilt vases, designed by himself), always strong features at this show, will be another great attraction.

The social side will be more brilliant than ever this year. It is to be hoped that royalty will be represented, as in past years. The Duke of Teck and Prince Francis of Teck are to be present, the Lord Mayor of London, with the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, visit the show in semistate. Judge Moore, Mr. Watson, Mr. Vanderbilt, and other prominent Americans are coming down ; whilst the usual "Ascot crowd" of fashionable people will turn the spacious lawn into the hub of society during the two days of the show. The arrangements for the comfort of visitors, especially the catering, are perfect. The band of the Royal Fusiliers will occupy the ring, and a string band will play upon the lawn. The Royal Horse Show at Richmond is yearly attracting American and Colonial visitors in greater numbers, and no more ideal way of spending a week-end could be imagined. The ground is within three minutes' walk of the railway station, at which trains from London are constantly arriving. A beautifully-illustrated souvenir booklet of the show and picture post cards may be had gratis upon application.

## POLAR EXPLORATION.

### THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

CAPT. SCOTT, commander of the expedition to South Polar regions, on April 5, addressed a representative meeting of business men in the Liverpool Town Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Capt. Scott described the progress of the arrangements for the departure of the Terra Nova, which is expected to sail next June ; and said the Chancellor of the Exchequer would shortly pay him £20,000, but to meet the expenses of the expedition at least another £20,000 would be required. He had already received £14,000, and he appealed to Liverpool to assist in raising the remaining £6,000.

Lord Derby, in moving that a fund be opened, said that the hope of being first at the South Pole and of beating the German and American expeditions, appealed to all Englishmen. He was not unduly insular, but he had a feeling which was shared by a good many of his fellow-countrymen that every uninhabited part of this globe belonged of right to England.

A local committee was appointed to raise funds. It was announced that £1,125 had already been promised, including £100 from Lord Derby.

### TO THE NORTH POLE BY AIRSHIP.

An expedition preliminary to the Zeppelin airship expedition to the North Pole leaves Bremerhaven on July 1 on board the North German Lloyd steamer Mainz for Spitzbergen, in order to investigate the possibilities of an airship flight to the Pole, which is planned for the summer of 1912.

It is announced that the party on board the "Mainz" will include Prince Henry of Prussia, Count Zeppelin, Professors Hergesell and Drygalski, and the banker Herr Friedlaender Fuld, and will number altogether twenty-four persons. In Spitzbergen, where a balloon dock will be built later on, Prince Henry will leave the Mainz for the Norwegian steamer Foenix, on board of which he will proceed north in order to select a suitable base for the main expedition.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 4, Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is yet acquainted with the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the medical profession held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union on Sept. 8, 1909 ; and what steps does he propose to take to allay the discontent among Indian medical practitioners, who are still practically excluded from the higher grades of the medical service of their country without coming to this country to sit for the competitive examination for joining the Indian medical service.

Mr Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he would ascertain the reasons why the Government of Madras have selected military assistant surgeons, with only four years' course of medical studies and with a qualification not registrable under the Medical Acts, for the posts of senior assistant professor at the Medical College, Madras, and senior assistant surgeon, General Hospital, Madras and rejected the applications of Indian civil doctors in subordinate medical service with university qualifications registrable under the Medical Acts and with a distinguished medical record.

Mr. Kelly also asked the Under Secretary of State for India : What are the higher grade medical appointments reserved for military doctors belonging to the Indian medical service that have been opened to and filled by well-qualified and competent Indian medical practitioners since the publication of his scheme of reform adumbrated in the Papers recently laid before Parliament ; and whether he is aware of the efforts made by officers of the Indian medical service to keep the highly paid posts to their own service.

Mr. Montagu : I will answer the hon. member's three questions together. As regards the resolution referred to, it is under consideration by the Government of India in connection with the general question of the Indian medical service. As to the other points raised in the honourable member's questions, I must again ask him to refer to the numerous replies already given on the subject.

### THE MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI'S APPOINTMENT TO THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether his attention has been drawn to the protest of the educated Indian community in Madras against the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, on the ground that he does not possess the confidence of any section of the community, as is shown in his repeated failure to be elected to a seat on the Viceroy's Council ; and whether, in view of the necessity of securing for the Executive Council the confidence of all sections of the community, some assurance can be given that appointments to it will be made from those who can prove that they represent one or other of the important sections of the Indian people.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has no knowledge of any protest against the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili to the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras. He made careful inquiry before making the appointment, and he has received telegrams from representative bodies in Madras expressing their satisfaction.

### INCOME TAX AND RETIRED OFFICERS.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India : If income tax has been deducted from the pensions of retired officers ; if so, if such deductions have been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and by what authority has such sanction been given.

Mr. Montagu : Yes, Sir. In such matters the Accountant-General of the India Office is guided by the Board of Inland Revenue.

### THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that the management and staffing of the general hospital at Madras gives and has for many years given satisfaction to patients and to the public concerned ; and whether, seeing that abstention from employing military surgeons in this hospital and generally in civil employ in time of peace would involve increased expenditure at the cost of the taxpayer, since peace is the normal condition of affairs in India, the Secretary of State will advise the Governor of Madras to abstain from introducing any change into the present system.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State is not aware of any intention on the part of the Government of Madras to introduce changes in the administration of the general hospital at Madras ; and he is not prepared, therefore, to address them on the subject.

### THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

On Tuesday, April 5, Mr. Watt asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether any consideration will be given to tobacco and cigarette dealers who had shipments of tobacco and cigarettes on the high seas before the announcement of the new "ad valorem" duties on these articles was made.

Mr. Montagu: No, Sir. Such a concession as my Hon. friend suggests would be equivalent to a bonus to the exporter at the expense of Indian revenues, of an amount equal to the additional price which he will no doubt charge to the consumer.

### THE BUDDHA RELICS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the action taken by the Government of India in respect of the relics of Buddha recently discovered in Upper India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject beyond that which has appeared in the newspapers. He will call for a report.

### THE COOLIE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, April 6, in reply to Mr. Pointer, Col. Seely said : The Committee is composed as follows :—Lord Sanderson (chairman) ; Lord Sandhurst ; Sir George Scott Robertson, M. P. ; Sir James John Digges La Touche, a member of the Council of India; Mr. Hugh Bertram Cox, C. B, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office ; Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley, M. P. ; Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle, of the Indian Civil Service ; Mr. Walter Devonshire Ellis, of the Colonial Office ; Mr. Reginald Herbert Griffin, of the Colonial Office, acts as secretary.

In reply to further questions put by Mr. Pointer on the same subject, Col. Seely said:—The Committee holds its meetings at the Colonial Office. The evidence of all classes interested has, of course, been accepted and welcomed. A representative of the Trinidad Working Men's Association and a representative selected by the East Indians in Trinidad to give evidence before the Committee have been heard on their behalf. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—"To consider (a) The general question of emigration from India to the Crown Colonies; (b) the particular Colonies in which Indian immigration may be most usefully encouraged; (c) the general advantages to be reaped in each case (1) by India itself, (2) by each particular Colony." The Secretary of State has not yet received the report of the Committee, but it is understood that in the course of its inquiry it has received evidence as to the general social condition of the population in the Colonies concerned with coolie immigration and as to any connection which emigration of the native population in such Colonies may bear to the introduction of coolies. The evidence taken by the Committee will be presented to Parliament with the report.

### EMIGRATION FROM INDIA TO THE MALAY STATES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether emigration from India to the Federated Malay States has been definitely and permanently prohibited.

Mr. Montagu : The prohibition, which is definite and is intended to be permanent, applies only to indentured labour emigration from India to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the emigration of coolies from India to the Federated Malay States, which is calculated to account for not less than 1,000 coolies per month, will now be diverted to Ceylon ; or whether the coolies concerned will be deprived of one, without being furnished with another, opportunity of employment.

Mr. Montagu : If my hon. friend has in mind the recent decision to stop indentured emigration from India to the Malay States, a decision rendered imperative by the mortality among such emigrants, I invite his attention to the fact that its effect on employment is not likely to be appreciable, having regard to the small proportion that such emigration bears to the total emigration to the Malay States.

### THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL STUDIES.

On Wednesday, April 6, in reply to Mr. Pointer, Col. Seely said : The Committee is composed as follows :—Lord Sanderson (chairman) ; Lord Sandhurst ; Sir George Scott Robertson, M. P. ; Sir James John Digges La Touche, a member of the Council of India; Mr. Hugh Bertram Cox, C. B, Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office ; Mr. Wilfrid William Ashley, M. P. ; Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle, of the Indian Civil Service ; Mr. Walter Devonshire Ellis, of the Colonial Office ; Mr. Reginald Herbert Griffin, of the Colonial Office, acts as secretary.

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### THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Special Committee appointed to work out in detail the recommendations of the Treasury Committee on Oriental Studies have come to any conclusions or made any recommendations to the Government ; if so, what ; and, if not how much longer do the Government propose to wait before giving effect to the urgent recommendations of the Treasury Committee.

Mr. Montagu : The Committee has not yet had time to arrive at or report conclusions. The Government, having appointed the Committee, must obviously await its report.

### THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether the Government of India has yet considered or come to a decision upon the memorial, signed by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir William Markby, Sir John Phear, Sir John Scott, and other distinguished retired chief justices and judges of the High Court, and persons acquainted with the administration of the law in India, suggesting a separation in the judicial and executive functions, presented to the then Secretary of State in 1899, and to which the present Secretary of State called the attention of the Government of India in 1906.

Mr. Montagu: The question is still under the consideration of the Government of India, who have consulted the Governments of the two Bengals regarding a tentative proposal for the complete separation of judicial and executive functions in selected districts by way of experiment. The matter is one of great moment, and has not yet reached a stage at which definite proposals could be laid before the Secretary of State.

### VINAYEK D. SAVARKAR.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether an assurance will be given that Vinayek D. Savarkar, who is at present under remand on a charge of murder, if taken to India and subsequently found innocent of this charge will, if he desires, be immediately brought back to England by the Government.

Mr. Montagu : No such assurance can be given. Under Section 8 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, it will be for the Governor of Bombay to consider this point if and when the circumstances suggested by my hon. friend arise.

### OPIUM PRODUCTION.

On Thursday, April 7, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether a riot had taken place in the Shansi Province as a result of the measures taken by the Chinese Government to prevent the recultivation of opium in land previously under the poppy ; and whether trustworthy information reached the Government regarding the feeling of the Chinese cultivators, as well as of the Chinese Government, regarding the present policy being pursued by the latter Government in concert with his Majesty's Government.

Sir E. Grey: No official information has reached me of the riot in question. We have no special information with regard to the manner in which the question is viewed by the farmers, though we have heard that the suppression of the industry has met with considerable opposition in some places.

### THE DUTIES ON FRENCH IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

Mr. Mitchell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If, in view of the French Government's refusal to grant the most-favoured-nation treatment for petrol imported into France, the product of British India, he intends to take measures to increase the duties upon wines, silk, and silk goods imported into British India from France and upon which the French Government ask for a reduction in order to meet the demands of the Indian Government with regard to the duty on British-Indian petrol.

Mr. Montagu : No, Sir. The duties upon wines, silk, and silk goods have been imposed and their amount fixed for revenue purposes only.

### CEYLON AND MALTA IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. H. S. Foster asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies : Whether there was any, and, if so, what, duty, imposed in Ceylon on imported rice, the staple food of the coolies ; what proportion such duty bore to the cost of the rice ; whether the rice so imported came largely from India ; and whether there was any, and, if so, what, duty imposed in Malta on imported wheat.

Col. Seely: The duty on rice imported into Ceylon, the greater part of which comes from India and Burma, is 50 cents. (i.e. 8d.) a cwt. The price of imported rice varies according to the state of the market. I understand that 3.50 rs. a bushel would be considered a fair price. The duty on wheat imported into Malta is 10s. per quarter.

### MR. ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Under Secretary for India : Whether he could confirm the report in the "Times" that a warrant had been issued against Mr. Arabindo Ghose for an article which appeared in the "Karmayogin" of December 25, and whether, if the report were accurate, a copy of the paper could be placed in the library for the information of members.

Mr. Montagu : The Secretary of State has seen the announcement in the "Times", but has no official information on the subject. He has telegraphed to India for a full report.

### PERSIA.

Mr. Hazleton, on behalf of Mr. Dillon, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had information to the effect that the Deutsche Bank had made proposals with a view to a loan to the Persian Government ; and whether the British or Russian Government would interpose any obstacle to the Persian Government obtaining a loan from the Deutsche Bank or from any other source.

Sir E. Grey : The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. I cannot say what our attitude would be towards any loan till the conditions of it were known to us.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the renewed period for which Persia undertook, in favour of Russia, not to make any railways would elapse: and whether his Majesty's Government had still a right to construct or procure the construction of railways in Southern Persia whenever railway construction took place in any other part of that kingdom by or on behalf of any other Power.

Sir E. Grey: In reply to the first part of the hon. member's question, the period referred to expires on April 8. In reply to the second part, His Majesty's Government regard the undertaking by which the right in question was conferred as still binding, though the extent to which it would be exercised by his Majesty's Government would, of course, be in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo Russian Agreement.

Mr. Lincoln asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state the total number of Russian troops at present stationed in Persia : what were the reasons for their detention beyond the time repeatedly stipulated by Russia ; and whether the presence of foreign troops in Persia was compatible with the Anglo-Russian treaty which guaranteed the independence of that country.

Sir E. Grey : Since the date of the answer returned to the question asked by the hon. member for Newcastle-under-Lyme on Feb. 23, I have learnt that the detachment at Tabriz has been reduced to 500 men, but I have no subsequent information as to the number of Russian troops in the Ardebil district and at Kazvin. I am not aware that the Russian Government have ever undertaken to withdraw their troops at a specified time, as is implied in the second part of the hon. member's question, but they have declared their intention of doing so when order is secure. As regards the third part, the temporary occupation of certain points in Northern Persia by Russian troops for purposes of protection in a time of disorder cannot be considered a violation of the independence of the country if it is strictly limited to the condition stated.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether law and order yet prevailed to such an extent in Persia as to make the withdrawal of the Russian troops from Tabriz a matter of indifference to the population ; and whether the Russian Government raised any objection to the landing of British bluejackets at Bushire.

Sir E. Grey : His Majesty's Consul recently reported that until the rebel organisation had been broken up most Europeans would view with alarm the departure of the Russian troops. There are 500 troops at Tabriz. The reply to the last part of the hon. member's question is in the negative.

### NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

#### MR. ARABINDO GHOSE.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India if a warrant has been issued against Mr. Arabindo Ghose for an article which appeared in the 'Karmayogin" on Dec. 25; whether warrants have been issued against the publishers of the paper as well ; if so, under what law these warrants have been issued ; and whether a copy of the paper containing the offending article can be placed in the Library for the information of members.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Mr. Lloyd.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether he is able to give any information as to the number of meetings held or progress made by the committee appointed to discuss the findings of the Treasury Committee on Oriental Studies; whether these deliberations are likely to be concluded this month; whether the Government propose to set aside any sums of money to help in executing the recommendations of the Treasury Committee; and whether it is still possible that after the deliberations of this committee a further delay may be caused by waiting for the conclusions of a third committee.

#### BENGAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.

Mr O'Grady.—To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will state what has been up to date, the charge upon the general revenues of India of the administrative division of Bengal.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCILS BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether orders have yet been given for the creation of an Executive Council for Bengal ; whether it is intended that a similar council shall be created for the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam ; and, if not, in what way is it proposed to redeem Lord Curzon's pledge that partition should not in any way deprive the new province of the status and degree of efficiency which it would have enjoyed if it had remained united to Western Bengal.

#### OFFENSIVE REPLIES TO COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India ; Whether his attention has been called to the reply of Mr. T. O. Hodges, principal of Kumbakonam (Government) College, to a communication addressed to him by the Madura's Teachers' Association recommending them to mind their own business, and other expressions of an offensive character ; and if so whether having regard to the effect of such a reply on the students, representations will be made to the proper authorities to deal with the matter.

#### EMIGRATION OF INDENTURED INDIANS TO NATAL.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India : What number of indentured Indians have been shipped from India to Natal during the past four weeks ; and whether the number has been unusually large since the introduction into the India Council of a measure whereby the Government of India may, when they deem necessary, discontinue such emigration.

#### COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Sir John Rolleston.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India : Whether he will consider the advisability of recommending the Indian Government to impose countervailing or excise duties on all manufactures exported from this country with which the products of India compete, the same as on cotton goods.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURIN.

### International Prize-Competition in 1911.

Notice has been given in due time of the Competition this Chamber of Commerce has opened for 1911, on the occasion afforded by the international Exhibition at Turin, for a prize of 50,000 Fs. to be awarded, in the judgment of the competent Jury, to an invention, discovery or contrivance, of what nature so ever it may be or to whatever branch of industry or commerce it may be suitable, provided that, on the national economy may draw from it the best advantages.

Applications are already numerous and interested persons are warned that the useful term for communicating documents expires, without any further postponement, on the 31st March 1911.

The following are the particulars of the Regulation for this Competition:

I.—The Competition is international. Those among the competitors, who have sent the object, for which they compete, to the Exhibition of Turin in the year 1911, will have a right to ask to be exempted from presenting documents or objects whereof at the No. III, provided they prove their being exhibitors, and declare that they authorize the Jury to examine their invention on the object exhibited.

II.—Inventions or works discovered or made public before the year 1908 will not be admitted to the Competition.

III.—The competitors wishing for admission may supply their applications with such memorials, projects, drawings as they will think fit, and send also the machines, apparauses, tools relative to their invention. In case of encumbering objects the Chamber does not engage to supply the space necessary for their deposit.

IV.—The application, to be written in Italian or French, must have the competitor's signature duly authenticated by a competent authority. In the case of a manufacturer or a merchant dwelling in Italy, the authentication by the Chamber of Commerce of the District will be sufficient.

V.—The applications to be sent with return-receipt and any other communication relative to the aforesaid Competition, must be addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of Turin—Commission for the prize-Competition.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

The steady growth of the use of the metric system in this country is shown by the increase in the numbers of local standard metric weights and measures verified by the Board of Trade for the use of Inspectors of Weights and Measures during the last few years. The following table shows the numbers of such standards submitted during the nine years ending 31st December last :—

| Year | Weights | Measures | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 263 | 91 | 354 |
| 1902 | 85 | 14 | 99 |
| 1903 | 150 | 22 | 177 |
| 1904 | 184 | 30 | 214 |
| 1905 | 205 | 23 | 228 |
| 1906 | 312 | 24 | 336 |
| 1907 | 385 | 1 | 386 |
| 1908 | 404 | 28 | 432 |
| 1909 | 619 | 131 | 750 |

The metric weights and measures verified in the United Kingdom (with the exception of those verified in the London County Council area, particulars of which are not available for both years) totalled 3,750 in the year ending 31st March 1908 and 5.931 in the year ending 31st March 1909, an increase of 58 per cent.

The total number of metric weights and measures verified during the year ending 31st March 1909 in the United Kingdom was 8,797.

It is obvious that the metric system has already a very strong hold upon that country and that this hold is growing. It is naturally irksome to progressive traders and manufacturers to have to use two systems of weights and measures in their offices, but there is no doubt that those who do pay attention to the often expressed advice of our Consuls abroad have a great advantage over their less enlightened competitors.

## CHARGE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

Vinayak Savarkar, the Indian student who is charged with sedition and abetment of murder in India, was again taken before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street Police Court on April 6. The proceedings were very brief. Sir Albert de Rutzen told Savarkar that the evidence from India could not possibly arrive before April 9, and he therefore remanded him for another week.

THE forthcoming London season gives promise of being as replete with important and brilliant festivals and functions as was 1908, which is still remembered as one of exceptional notability. Putting aside the many annual events which largely contribute to the splendour of a London season, the following list indicates to some extent the happenings which will help to make the present year memorable :—Visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians ; visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania ; visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden ; visit of Prince Sadanaru Fushmi ; visit of Mr. Roosevelt ; departure of the Prince of Wales to South Africa; pageant of London and Empire Festival; Army Pageant ; Japan-British Exhibition; French Garden Exhibition.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### The Triple Alliance.

To set all doubts at rest concerning the attitude of the new Italian Government towards the Triple Alliance a meeting was arranged at Florence between the German Chancellor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di San Giuliano, which took place on April 2. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg visited the Marquis at his hotel in the morning and had a conversation with him of an hour's duration, entertaining him afterwards at lunch in his own hotel. An official "communique" states as the result of the conversation that the two statesmen found themselves in perfect agreement concerning the Triple Alliance, and professed views identical with those already exchanged between the Chancellor and the preceding Italian Foreign Ministers. After taking a cordial farewell of the Chancellor, the Marquis returned to Rome in the evening.

### GERMANY AND THE NORTH SEA.

The North Sea Squadron of the German High Seas Fleet arrived on April 6 from Kiel at Wilhelmshaven where it will now be permanently stationed.

How German preparedness for war is increased by the circumstance that the first squadron of the High Seas Fleet is now stationed at Wilhelmshaven is explained in the "Kreuz Zeitung" by Capt. Persius, a retired naval officer.

The writer recalls the fact that when Prince Henry of Prussia was delivering a lecture in the Naval Academy at Kiel some years ago on the subject "Where?" he placed his finger on a spot on the chart of the North Sea about midway between Heligoland and the estuary of the Elbe, Weser, and Jade. "It is here," said his Royal Highness, "that the future naval war will be decided," and he explained the situation. That this opinion is held also by the German Admiralty is evident, as is also the fact that the removal of what Capt. Persius terms "the bulk of our fighting forces" in time of peace to "the probable scene of warlike events" cannot, as that writer remarks, but increase efficiency. Capt. Persius points out that the Baltic is an excellent training sea owing to its general calmness, and is especially favourable for gunnery and torpedo practice. Much better work will be accomplished in the North Sea, he contends, if men have learned in steadier waters how to handle their guns and machinery. He states, furthermore, that every time warships left the Baltic for the raging North Sea a large percentage of the sailors suffered severely from sea sickness, which might be an awkward feature in the event of war. After they have been rolled about in the North Sea for some months the nerves both of officers and men will, the writer declares, be steeled, and the danger of sea-sickness will vanish. Another advantage is that officers will become accustomed to manœuvring at high and low tides and—what is of still more importance—they will be able to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the channels and waterways in the North Sea estuaries. Capt. Persius adds that fleet ready for war, stationed in the estuaries of the Elbe Weser, and jade, plays an important rule in assuring peace, for it constitutes a factor of which the enemy will think three times before attacking.

### GENERAL KEIM AND BISMARKIAN POLICY.

Major-Gen. Keim, one of the organisers of the German Navy League, delivered an intensely patriotic speech at a meeting of the presiding body of the Pan-German League at Hamburg on April 2. Owing to the circumstance that the day was the Bismark's birthday, he made Chancellor's political career and accomplishments the subjects of his discourse. It was a great pity, he suggested, that present-day Germans possessed so little of the healthy national egoism which characterised Bismark. When Bismarck, spoke he added, the whole world listened, whereas now international politics were no longer directed by Germany. There was to much talk, according to Major-Gen. Keim, of correct politics. "I say openly," he declared. "that what we want is not so much correct policy as Bismarckian policy." Major-Gen. Keim discussed Germany's relations to the Great Foreign Powers and to England. He said : "It was Bismarck who declared that the wars of the future would be economic wars. I should regard a war with England as the greatest misfortune, but that does not prevent us from examining the situation from the historical point of view. People are always saying that there is room enough in the world for all. Yes, there was room enough for Spain and Holland until they were forced into the background. Such things must be faced coolly. In politics there are no feelings. Rough reality points to blood and iron. With these word-history is made."

### PURIFYING THE GREEK ARMY.

Complete tranquility has succeeded the prolonged excitement of the last seven months says the Athens correspondent of the "Times" on April 1. Most of the Deputies have gone to the country where political combinations will be formed in view of the elections to the National Assembly. The army however will be kept in a state of uneasiness by the process of purification which will be now undertaken by a special committee and doubts are expressed whether all the officers brought before this tribunal will receive fair play. During the last few weeks especially a considerable number of officers have abandoned the League, and the discord prevailing in the army may yet cause trouble.

According to a Press telegram from Larissa, the agitation among the Thessalian peasantry, which had rapidly subsided last week, shows signs of revival. The peasants are exasperated by the numerous arrests and the detention of their mayors. The peasants complain that they alone are excluded from the general amnesty accorded to the mutinous officer and others. The real promoters of the agitation remain at liberty while their misguided followers are punished.

The Greek Government has decided to appoint a committee of experts to prepare legislation in connection with the Thesselian question. The Minister of the Interior is proceeding to Larissa in order to study the problem.

### FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

The news from north-east Albania is most disquieting, says a Constantinople telegram of April 6. The imposition of the "octroi," the proceeds of which are to be used for the "embellishment of the towns," has provoked a rising at Prishtina and disturbances at Ipek. Large bands of Albanians have mustered at Mitrovitza and Vuchitrn, and the attitude of the Lyuna and Krasnien bill tribes is threatening. Private telegrams from Prishtina report that heavy fighting has been in progress during the last thirty-six hours between that town and Vuchitrn. With central and southern Albania already dangerously excited over the question of the alphabet the situation if far from comfortable, but the fact that Zachar Bey, the Vali of Kossovo, on whom the Albanians throw most of the responsibility for the outbreak, was one of the guests at the gala banquet given tonight in honour of King Peter, seems an indication that the Government is disposed to follow a policy of "thorough."

The Turkish Embassy in London states that all measures have been taken to deal with the trouble, the origin of which is attributed to adherents of the old regime.

## THE CASE OF LIEUT. WOODS.

The Woods Reinstatement Committee—the body whose purpose it is to secure the reinstatement of ex-Lieut. Woods, formerly of the Grenadier Guards —has issued a reply to the speech which Mr. Haldane made in Haddingtonshire upon the case. It challenges him to quote any passage from the opinion of the Court of Inquiry advising Mr. Wood's dismissal. The Committee, makes six specific assertions against Mr. Haldane. It avers that, so far from Mr. Haldane acting with exceptional generosity towards the officer in granting the inquiry, Mr. Woods had an absolute right by law to it; that, indeed, the concession of the inquiry was in such a form that Mr. Wood's complaint was investigated under a provision dealing with embezzling and absconding soldiers. The Committee asserts that Mr. Haldane failed in his speech to recal that Mr. Woods had seven years' good reports in his favour, that his war service in South Africa had been borne testimony to by brother officers, that his intelligence work in Turkey and the East received the commendations of the War Office and the Admiralty, that he was twice recommended for active service under war conditions in Egypt by his commanding officer, that he was certified fit for promotion to the rank of captain (a recommendation which involved proved efficiency in the field and in the leadership of men), and that this recommendation was the sequel to a practical examination in the field and a written examination. Finally, the Committee emphasises that Mr. Woods was coerced into resignation as a result of the report of officers who had known him in some instances but a few weeks and had evidence of his capacity on but a few occasions.

## PERSIA'S FUTURE.

### Finance and Politics.

#### GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

A correspondent writing on the 6th instant says : —To the main currents of Persian politics, which were hitherto Anglo-Russian, many believe that a German current is now being superadded. The unique ground which the general public can allege for this assumption is the journey through Persia of a director of the Deutsche Bank, who has been closely discussing matters, financial, political, and economical, with influential Persians at Teheran. These Persians have drawn welcome conclusions from their conversations with him, but nothing has yet been made public to warrant the assertion that the immediate aim of the German financial institution and its political backers is intervention in the contentious matters now pending between England and Russia on the one hand, and Persia on the other hand. In other words, no overt acts of the bank director afford grounds for that supposition, which, if true, would seriously complicate a group of Middle Eastern questions that were heretofore characterised by extreme simplicity.

If any subtler symptoms that the bank director's journey can be invoked as evidence of incipient German enterprise in Persia, they certainly do not come within the visual range of the general public and cannot therefore profitably discussed at this early stage. An exchange of views between the German Government on the one hand, and the English and Russian Governments on the other hand, may recently have turned upon Persian affairs, but there is no solid ground for believing that they ever went beyond the usual scope of such conversations, or furnished the basis for any disquieting suppositions.

Moreover, from the domain of Germany's policy, as authoritatively unfolded by the late Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bulow, Persia has been expressly eliminated

## THE VETO RESOLUTIONS.

### Excited Debate in the Commons

THERE was a slight falling off in attendance in the House of Commons on April 4 when the debate on the relations between the two Houses was resumed but later, when the four days' discussion on the motion for going into Committee on the resolutions proposed by the Prime Minister was nearing the end, every seat was occupied. The issue was whether the House should pass the motion or accept the amendment moved on March 31 by Sir R. Finlay—namely, "That in the opinion of this House a strong and efficient Second Chamber is necessary; that is is willing to consider proposals for the reform of the constitution of the existing Second Chamber, but declines to proceed with proposals which would destroy the usefulness of any Second Chamber, however constituted, and would remove the only safeguard against great changes being made by the Government of the day, not only without the consent, but against the wishes of the majority of the electors." The first speaker was

Mr. Lyttelton, who prefaced a weighty condemnation of the Ministerial attack on the Lords' Veto with severe criticism of the attitude taken up by the Home Secretary on March 31. The references made by Mr. Churchill to the Throne had amazed the House; and to allege, as the right hon. gentleman did, that the Lords had used their Veto to affront the prerogative of the Crown was a childish exaggeration. Mr. Lyttelton then referred to Mr. Redmond's speech at Tipperary on Sunday, in which the hon. and learned member for Waterford demanded guarantees in the most peremptory way, and declared that it was as ungenerous as it was unseemly on the part of the Home Secretary to impute to his Majesty a policy which he could not deny or to suggest the propriety of an alliance between the Radical Party and the Throne for which there was not a shadow of justification.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, declaimed passionately against the Lords, saying that when their House fell it would be to him a matter of pride to know that to know that Irish hands would have had a large share in the work of destruction.

Colonel Seely having spoken, an effective and impressive speech was delivered by Mr. Gibson Bowles, in whom the Government found on their own side a severe critic. He disliked especially the proposed resolution for restricting the powers of the Lords in regard to Bills other than money Bills. He pointed out that while it coerced the Lords it also set aside the people, laying stress on the argument that the Commons might be out of sympathy with the electors. To pass measures over the heads of the Lords would be to abolish Parliament as we knew it. If the Government had their way there would be two sets of Acts, those passed by both Houses and those passed by one only. He pleaded for compromise and moderate reform. Let both Houses be reformed, but abolish neither. Mr. Brunskill, Mr. Belloc, and Sir H. Dalziel having made some remarks, Mr. Bonar Law was loudly cheered when he rose to wind up the debate for the Opposition. He referred contemptuously to the intriques which had been going in the last few weeks, he said he was prepared to believe that they had succeeded and that the Government had at last bought the support of the Nationalist Party. What he was curious to know was the price that had been paid. He argued with great cogency that the power now sought by the Government would enable a temporary majority to confiscate the property of any class in the community obnoxious to that majority. Turning to the second resolution of which the Prime Minister had given notice he insisted that under it a system of Single-Chamber Government could be easily set up.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, rising at a late hour, addressed a very large assembly. He asserted with great emphasis that the Liberal Party, representing more than half the electorate of Great Britain, were bound to bring the matter to an immediate issue. Hesitation would be fatal, and it would be better for Liberals to be out of office for ten years than to submit any longer to the present state of things. He ridiculed the fears of Socialism indulged in by members opposite, and amid the cheers and laughter of his friends, he spoke of confiscation as the dream of extreme Socialists and the nightmare of extreme Tories. He waved aside the demand that the Government should proceed with reform of the Lords before carrying their resolutions, for what was needed in the first instance was the power to ensure that the reform of the Constitution would be fair. At the end of his speech he expressed, in a tone of profound conviction, his firm belief that the power of the Lord stood between the people and the blessings which free institutions were intended to confer. He was greatly cheered.

Several Unionist members rose to continue the debate, but Mr. Asquith moved the closure, which the Speaker sanctioned, and it was carried by 358 votes against 252.

The House next divided on the amendment and it was rejected by 357 votes against 251—majority 106.

Finally the motion for going into Committee was passed, and so the first stage of what promised to be a very hotly-contested battle came to a conclusion.

On April 5, in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith rose to propose the resolution of which he had given notice, allotting a specified amount of parliamentary time for the discussion in Committee of the House of Lords Veto Resolutions. It was very important that the way should be cleared for other business which ought to be disposed of before the spring recess—namely, the Budget and the Vote on Account for the Public Services; and on the 18th inst. the House ought to be in a position to deal with the Budget closure resolution and then with the Budget itself.

Mr. Balfour, criticised severely the policy of the Government in delaying to deal with their financial business. For reasons connected with some obscure transactions which he did not pretend to understand, they had inverted the natural order of things and had deferred the introduction of that financial business which every one supposed to be necessary in the interests of the country. Continuing, he said that the Prime Minister had moved his gagging motion in a rather light-hearted manner; but he was inclined to agree that if the Veto Resolutions were to be mere preliminaries to serious discussions upon a serious Bill to be proceeded with this session something could be said for the procedure that was contemplated. He fancied, however, that the Government were partly influenced by an imperfect apprehension of the magnitude of the problem with which they were endeavouring to deal. All through the debate last week and on Monday he had been struck by the incapacity of members on the Ministerial side to understand how gigantic were the constitutional issues involved. None of their speeches indicated a realisation of the fact that the Government were consciously preparing to effect a revolution in this country. As the Government had not appreciated the magnitude of the problem, he viewed with suspicion their demand that the debate should be curtailed. When the Opposition asked whether the guillotine would be applied to the Bill founded on these resolutions they were told in a phrase to which they were becoming accustomed, "Wait and see." There was no guarantee that this great constitutional issue would be fairly discussed in the Commons before it was referred to the other House.

Mr. Churchill, after informing the Opposition that the Government had been at work on the Bill for a long time, declined to forecast what the fortunes of the measure would be. Of course, nothing could be nearer to the heart of the Government than to carry a Bill of the kind through Parliament, and every step they took would be directed towards arriving at that end at the earliest possible moment by the most expeditious means. It would, however, be a very bold and foolish Government that should ask the House to tramp for weeks through the lobbies in order to pass a Bill through all its stages unless it saw a fair and reasonable prospect that in the end the measure would not be treated elsewhere in the intemperate and unceremonious manner, in which other Bills had been treated.

Mr. Wyndham, rising at once to reply amid loud cheers, declared that the statement of the Home Secretary could not be reconciled with the Prime Minister's speech. Mr. Churchill interrupted to explain that in order to make sure that there should be no discrepancy between the speeches he had consulted with his leader before speaking. Persisting, Mr. Wyndham maintained that the impression created by Mr. Asquith's statement was quite different from that created by the Home Secretary's. They had understood that the Bill, after the first reading, was to go through all its stages in the normal course, but now the Home Secretary declared that the Government could give no pledge as to the future of the measure, and the inference was that in the Lords they might take action differing from that taken in the Commons. The door was left open for courses new to Parliament, and the opportunity for discussing the Bill fully might never come.

Mr. Asquith strove to allay the perturbation of the Opposition, though he disliked explanations remembering the French adage, "Qui s'explique se complique." He did not think that what the Home Secretary had said was inconsistent with his own statement, which was that the Veto Resolution could not become law except by means of an Act of Parliament, and that the Bill must pass through all its stages in both Houses before the Royal Assent could be given. He also stated that, if and when the resolutions received the assent of the Commons, the Government would, without unreasonable delay, introduce a measure embodying the principles in a legislative form. He had not given a pledge that no matter what happened the Bill would be pushed through all its stages in the Commons. He had not said weeks ago that the Government were not going to plough the sands! Therefore should it become plain that to proceed with the Bill in its later stages would be pure waste of time and energy the Government would not do it. They were not going to ask the House to persevere with perfectly futile Bills.

Mr. Balfour replied with much animation, and while he was speaking there were frequent bursts of cheers and counter-cheers. The debate, he said, had taken a most unexpected turn. It appeared now that the Veto Resolutions themselves might be used as ground for asking for guarantees and for wrecking the whole Constitution. The notion that these resolutions were to be used as a kind of "ultimatum" to be presented to the other House was wholly inconsistent with the reasons which had been adduced for curtailing discussion.

Lord H. Cecil excitedly asked whether the time had not come for the Government to end their foolish mystery-mongering. Apparently their intention was not to carry the Veto Bill in the Commons, but to precipitate a crisis with the other House.

The disputation, which had been fierce and sustained, died down and the House addressed itself to the consideration of amendments.

Captain Craig having moved that the time allotted in Committee to the resolutions for the abolition of the Lords' Veto on Money Bills should be extended. There followed a discussion upon a proposal made by Sir F. Banbury, who asked that more time should be allowed for the third resolution, providing for quinquennial Parliaments. This amendment was rejected by 305 votes against 202. A third amendment which would have permitted debate on the report of the resolutions, was defeated after lively controversy by 296 votes to 193.

The proceedings were protracted until a late hour Ultimately the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

On April 6 the House of Commons began at close quarters the consideration of the concrete policy of the Government for effecting changes in the relations between the Commons and the Lords, the first of the Prime Minister's resolutions being moved in committee. It set forth that it was expedient that the Upper Chamber should be disabled by law from rejecting or amending a Money Bill, and that a measure should be regarded as a Money Bill if in the opinion of the Speaker it contained only provisions relating to the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation, or relating to charges on the Consolidated Fund, or Supply, or loans.

Mr. Haldane, who recommended the resolution for acceptance, dealt elaborately with the constitutional aspect of the subject. He regretted that unhappy incidents should have rendered it necessary to depart from the old tradition of an unwritten Constitution, but the responsibility was with the Lords, and as there was no certainty that the course which they took in rejecting the Budget would not be repeated, "we should," said the right hon. gentleman, "be unworthy of our forefathers if we did not provide against its repetition." But he affirmed that the resolution merely gave legal form and sanction to a usage which was not only well defined, but highly binding. The right hon. gentleman then explained his views on the subject of a Second Chamber, and this part of his speech, which was most carefully prepared, aroused greater interest in the House. He was in favour of two Chambers for general legislation, but the Second Chamber must be an instrument really fitted for its work, which was to revise sympathetically legislative policy rather than to initiate it. With the Commons must remain the initiative and sovereign power. Those who thought as he did desired to see a Second Chamber which would possess real authority to revise and delay, because it would be a real mirror, though second mirror, of the mind of the nation. That was the principle underlying the whole scheme which the Government were presenting to the House, and of which the resolutions to be considered in Committee formed a part. In his view the Veto Resolutions and a reconstituted Second Chamber were parts of one organic policy. He warned the Committee that if the Commons were not to lay down firmly as the foundation of that policy the abolition of the hereditary principle, they would find, when it was too late, that that principle was intrenched against interference behind a so-called reform of the House of Lords. When the swing of the pendulum brought the Unionist Party back to power they would strive to repeal the limitation of the Lords' Veto, and, by limiting the prerogative of the Crown to create peers, to destroy the only means to which a Government could have recourse for the purpose in an extreme case of arresting an encroachment on the sovereignty of the people. He had, he declared, no fear of revolution or of confiscatory finance, if the changes proposed by the Government were effected. Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain challenged Ministers to produce one explicit formal declaration by the Commons that the Lords had not the right to reject a Money Bill, and then, dealing with the point which roused such bitter feeling in the debate on Monday, he asked the Prime Minister when he decided not to proceed with the Bill to be founded on the Veto resolutions unless they were agreed to by the Lords. When did that change of policy take place? Mr. Haldane, in his disquisition, had laid great stress on the argument that sovereignty rested with the House of Commons. He agreed that, if the representatives of the people expressed plainly their settled will, their decisions must prevail. No checks could prevent that, and under our present system the will of the people did prevail. What more did the Government want? He answered his own question amid cheers. They wanted to carry measures in regard to which of the country was not clear.

After speeches by Mr. Greenwood, Sir A. Cripps, and Sir W. Anson, the Attorney-General went again through the precedents on which the Government relied, from 1407 downwards, and he quoted Lord Lyndhurst's statement that the exercise of a legal right to reject a finance Bill might be a grossly unconstitutional proceeding. The Lords, to justify their action, must show, Sir W. Robson maintained, not only that they had a legal right to throw out a Budget, but such a right as they could exercise without violation of the constitutional usage. This they could not do. Before last year they had never interfered with a measure of which the primary purpose was to raise revenue.

At the time for unofficial members' business the debate was adjourned.

FISCAL REFORM.

MUCH REDUCED MAJORITY AGAINST.

Mr. Hamilton Benn moved that the tariffs of foreign countries had tended to hinder the development of the trade and industry of the United Kingdom, to aggravate unemployment and distress, and to affect prejudicially the commercial relation between various parts of the Empire; and that an alteration of our present fiscal system was urgently needed to secure greater facilities for exports to protected countries and to establish reciprocal preference within the Empire.

Mr. Storey, who at one time sat for Sunderland as a Radical, but who now takes a place on the Opposition side of the House as an independent Tariff Reformer seconded the resolution in a speech ringing with conviction. To the Labour members he made a direct and moving appeal to discontinue scoffing at a reform which he believed would do far more to relieve unemployment than any of the schemes upon which the Government were prepared to rely. Some of his statements evidently nettled the Labour representatives, who interrupted him with frequent contradictions.

Sir G. Kemp, representing the view of the cotton trade, opposed the motion with great vigour, and proposed an amendment declaring that the proper method of fighting hostile tariffs was by the maintenance of free imports and condemning any reform involving the abandonment of the principle of taxation for revenue purposes only and necessitating the imposition of protective taxes on corn, meat, dairy produce, and the raw materials of some industries.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Simon, who commented scathingly on the omission from the speeches of the two members who had spoken for the motion of any mention of the fact that it was part of the Tariff Reformers' policy to put taxes upon corn, beef, mutton, and dairy produce.

Amid considerable excitement the House divided the result being that the amendment was carried by 225 votes to 202—majority, 33.

There was great jubilation among the Opposition when the numbers were announced.

AN ANTI-VETO LEAGUE.

An "Anti-Veto League" is about to be started by Liberals, which, it is understood, is to be the lineal descendant of the Budget League. Arrangements are now being made, the "Times" states, for a very active campaign by the League when it has been inaugurated, and a circular setting forth its objects has been issued. Many meetings, at which the Veto of the House of Lords will be denounced by Liberals, are being arranged for in London, to culminate in a Hyde Park demonstration. It is intended also that the League shall hold meetings throughout the country. Mr. Wedgwood Benn is to be the president of this new League.

TARIFF REFORM COMMISSION.

It is reported on high authority, says the "Daily Telegraph," that his Majesty's Government are contemplating a move of much political importance. They are, it is stated, considering the propriety of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of Tariff Reform. The "personnel" of the Commission will, it is thought, be such as to commend itself to the Unionist Party; but a serious restriction will be imposed by requiring the Commissioners to present their report within the space of one year.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on April 1, said that the larger portion of the deficit of 26 millions might have been collected within the financial year had the Government proceeded at once to do their duty as guardians of the public purse and Ministers of the Crown. It was the veto of Mr. Redmond which had produced the financial disorder. It was the knowledge which the Government had that if they brought "the people's Budget" before the people's House as their first act, the people's representatives would have kicked "the people's Budget" out again. (Hear, hear.) Accordingly, finding that that Budget was not as popular, either in the House or out of it, as they had expected, they were trying to shuffle the cards, and instead they had invited the House of Commons to embark on a great constitutional revolution. In a country so accustomed to obey Acts of Parliament as ours, a great deal of revolution might be worked by a revolutionary majority without any of the overt signs and acts of revolutionary warfare. That was what was being attempted at present. It was no use to minimise the extent of the revolution.

"The justification—I will not say of the existence of the House of Lords or of the powers it wields, but of the way in which it has wielded those powers—is that on none of the three great measures on which differences of opinion of a crucial character arose between the two Houses of Parliament in the last Parliament could the Government secure a majority at this moment in the present House of Commons. Though I hold that the men who have guided and sat on the Lords used their power wisely and temperately. I am not here to pretend that you might not make it, as I think the time has come to make it, stronger in public opinion, more able to reflect and to represent that opinion by the infusion of new elements into it. I am glad to think that, in the Opposition amendment, no less than by the action of those who were in sympathy with us in political opinion in the House of Lords before Easter, it is shown that the party to which we belong is perfectly ready to consider and to promote wise reforms in the constitution of the Second Chamber." (Cheers.) The danger of a single House was double: that the majority in the country might be misrepresented by the House of Commons in the first place, and that the majority in the House of Commons itself might be perverted and might be created by artificial means out of a series of minorities. That made absolutely necessary a Second Chamber, with effective powers to see that the power the people had given was used only for the purposes the people intended. (Hear, hear.)

THE IRISH PARTY.

MR. REDMOND'S ULTIMATUM.

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, speaking at Tipperary on April 3, presented his final ultimatum to the Government.

Mr. Redmond said: We meet in the midst of the greatest constitutional crisis that has arisen in these countries for the last 200 years, which will end either in the speedy abolition of the House of Lords or in the re-establishment of that power for the rest of the people's lifetime. Think for a moment what that crisis means to Ireland. The question at stake is nothing less than Home Rule for this country. Our highest interest, therefore, as Irish Nationalists is that this crisis should end in the success of the attack on the House of Lords. All else is absolutely trivial. Whether the Budget passes or does not pass, whether we obtain great concessions for Ireland on this Budget or not, is as nothing compared to success or failure in this attack on the Lords. The issue is Home Rule, and on it we must concentrate our action, risk everything, subordinate everything.

We are now engaged on the Veto question, and the proposals put forward by the Government are perfectly frank and uncompromising. On those proposals the Irish Party are complete unison with the Government and the Liberal Party. When the proposals go to the Lords the Government propose to discuss the Budget in the Commons, but the view of the Irish Party is that the Government ought not to allow the Budget to pass from the control of the Commons until it is known what the Lords propose to do with the veto. The Irish Party believe the Government should keep a grip on the Budget until that time comes, because they consider the Budget a great weapon in the hands of the Government. Apart from that, I have another reason for declaring that the Budget should not be passed finally until the Lords deal with the Veto.

The Liberal Party, speaking of it as a whole, is perfectly straight, in my opinion, on the Lords question. The Government, speaking also of them as a whole, are also, I believe, thoroughly in earnest. But there is no use in saying or pretending there is no element of weakness or danger in the Government itself. There is, I fear, an influential section who are half-hearted, who are inclined to turn to timid and disastrous Counsels. For my part I am not yet assured as to what will happen after the Lords reject as they will reject, the Veto resolutions. Up to this there has been no explicit declaration of what the Prime Minister will do as to asking for guarantees that the royal prerogative will be at his disposal to overbear the decision of the Lords. There is no explicit declaration when the resolutions are rejected and if guarantees are refused, that the Government will act on the Albert Hall declaration and refuse to remain in office.

If such a statement were made, if the Irish Party were assured the Government would refuse in the circumstances to continue in office, the situation would be eased in a very marked degree. Let me ask what would be the position of Ireland and the Nationalist Party if, after they agree to pass the Budget the Veto resolutions were rejected, and the Government refused to ask for guarantees, paltered with the question, clung to office, and postponed their fight with the House of Lords. The Irish Party would then have abandoned the one great weapon by which they can force the Government to stand to their speeches.

It may be asked why I am so distrustful and suspicious. My whole political experience has taught me that Ireland's only safety is to be suspicious, to be distrustful of every English Party. I sincerely hope the explicit declarations to which I have referred will be made. If the Irish Party is assured that the Government will ask for guarantees on the rejection of the Veto by the Lords, and if refused they will decline to hold office and precipitate a crisis, and if the last stage of the Budget, even the third reading, is held back to see what is going to happen—if that takes place, then the Irish Party can quite easily, with the utmost safety to their cause and quite consistently with their policy and pledges, settle down to discuss such concessions on the Budget as will make it as acceptable, or as tolerable at any rate, as any British Budget for Ireland can be under the Act of Union.

As to those concessions on spirits, licence duties, land tax, probate, stamp duties, and revaluation—all these matters, in my opinion, present no serious difficulty at all. Long before I went to Canossa—to use Mr. O'Brien's words about me—long before Mr. O'Brien went with Mr. Healy to his secret interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, weeks before that I satisfied myself from conversation I had with Mr. Lloyd George that an amicable arrangement of all those concessions would be arrived at with the Government.

MR. O'BRIEN ON THE REDMOND TACTICS.

Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at a meeting at Mill Street, Cork, in furtherance of his new All-for-Ireland League, which seeks to unite all parties and creeds, said that the people were sick to death of the play-acting and incapacity of the Nationalists. The mighty All-for-Ireland meeting in Cork made it clear that if Ireland's representatives dared to carry out the promise they had made to carry the Budget without the alteration of a comma, that would be their last act as the servants of the Irish people. Referring to the interview which he stated took place between the Government and himself on the Budget, and the refusal of Messrs. Dillon and Redmond to join him and Mr. Healy, he said the result was that Ireland had lost the opportunity of gaining at least one million pounds a year upon the simple condition of Irishmen joining to ask for them. If the Government took a tip from him (Mr. O'Brien), they would completely take the responsibility of making those concessions to Ireland. If the Government struck Ireland out of the Budget and restored land purchase, he would defy Mr. Redmond or his masters to vote against the Government or throw them out of office upon his little pettifogging point about the order of precedence for the Veto. If the Government had the courage to stand by the concessions they were ready to make they need have no more fear of the fulminations of Mr. Dillon.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 8.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J G Cumming, B Cov
Mr W E M Campbell, B Cov
Mr J Walker, C I E, B Cov
Mr F P Bennie, B Cov
Mr H R Nevill, B Cov
Mr G B Lambert, B Cov
Mr A A Carnegie, B
Mr A G N Bremer, B
Mr T E Elliott, B
Dr C E Cullis, B
Mr C A Craven-Thomson, B
Mr F L O'Donoghue, B
Mr S L R Thornton, M Cov
Mr E G Oliver, Bo
Major-Gen J C Young, Rawul Pindi Bde
Col W J Tighe, D S O, 56 Punj
Col A L M Turner, R A
Lieut-Col R P Colomb, I A
Lieut-Col H King, I A
Lieut-Col C H Clay, 2-8 G R
Lieut-Col C N Bensley, I M S
Lieut-Col T H Hardy, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut-Col G L Holland, 23 Sikh Pnr
Major G H Frost, I M S
Major C Stack, 33 Lt Cav
Major W F Newnham, 34 Poona H
Major C Gough, I A
Major C B Rowcroft, 9 Hodson's H
Major H L Haughton, 92 Punj
Major J R E C arles, D S O, R E
Major K S Cassels, 2-8 G R
Major R M dwards, 5 Lt Inf
Major L W Y Campbell, 89 Punj
Major O H Lawson, 26 Punj
Major G M Baldwin, Guides
Major F C Rampini, I A
Major E F Knox, 36 Sikhs
Major A H Butler, 43 Erin pura R
Capt G H K Chaukey, 124 Bel
Capt H W M Souter, 14 Lat Lrs
Capt A R C Sandes, R E
Capt H C D Jarrett, 19 Punj
Capt E C C Maunsell, I M S
Capt C B Mansfield, 8 Cav
Capt F St J Atkinson, 9 Hodson's H
Capt P R Kealy, R E
Capt E N Manley, R E
Capt J Ray Burgess, I M S
Capt E L Maxwell, 11 Lrs
Capt O R L Hampden, Oxfor and Bucks Light Inf., Hyd Vol R
Capt A Vickers, 48 Prs
Capt C Barnes, I M S
Capt H G Sealy, 13th Bel
Capt H W Davies, S T C
Capt A P Harrison, 116 Mah
Capt W A T Ferries, 33 Cav
Capt F G Greer street, 103 Mah
Capt R T Arundell, 2 Raj
Capt W S Leslie, 31 Punj
Capt K Wirram, 1 2 G R
Capt E A Maude, 26 Punj
Capt J Peters, 10 Lrs
Capt F J Bowring, 22 Punj
Capt H F Collingridge, 2 9 G R
Capt A Rolland, R E
Capt E J Burdett, 11 Raj
Capt H Street, 55 Rifles
Lieut W Odell, 123 Rifles
Lieut E M Steward, S T C
Lieut H B le D Tree 112 Inf
Lieut D R Hannay, 53 Sikhs
Lieut D J B Lloyd, 1-5 G R
Lieut F L Nicholson, 37 Dogras
Lieut E M Wilson, 24 Punj
Lieut M E Coningham, 96 Berar Inf
Lieut J U R Gannon, 23 Cav
Lieut A Marshall, 28 Cav
Lieut A W Malet, 38 Dogras
Lieut T A Digby, 30 Punj
Lieut R H O D Paterson, Poona H
Lieut E H Staples, 122 Raj
Lieut V E P Hodson, 10 Lrs
Lieut O T MacR Leckie, 104 Rifles
Lieut H S L Wolley, 56 Rifles
Lieut H Macdonald, 11 Lrs
Lieut C M S Manners, 104 R
Lieut H F Molloy, 2 5 G R
Lieut S W Kirkwood, 7 Cav
Lieut J K Gatacre, 11 Lrs
Lieut T A A Wilson, 4 Cav
Lieut E J Corie Scott, 2 G R
Lieut G N Thompson, 43 Erinpura R
Lieut D McL Slater, 11 Raj
Lieut R C Walton, 9 G R
Lieut W S Trail, 57 Rifles
Lieut E H Pemberton, 19 Punj
Lieut M Saunders, 36 Sikhs
Lieut G Turner, 1 5 G R
Lieut G S Ski ner, 56 Punj
Lieut G T Dennys, 31 Punj
Lieut W M Logan House, 112 Inf
Lieut C F M Birch, 1 G R
Lieut R B Butler, 30 Lrs
Lieut S F Atkins, 67 Punj
Commdr W Mitchell, R I M
Nursing Sister G Daly, Q A M N S I

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C E Low, C I E, B Cov, 2 mo
Mr R T Mathews, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H R Bylands, B, 4 mo M C
Mr J N Sharpe, B, 2 mo 30 days
Mr M P W Schembry, B, 3 mo M C
Mr N P Morrison, B, 3 mo M C
Col M Shewen, I A 6 mo
Major T H Symons, I M S M 10 days
Capt W E W Johnstou, 36 Sikhs, 83 days
Capt C W Keene, 38 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt G B Clarke, R E, 6 mo M C
Lieut S F Fremantle, 2 G R 6 mo M C
Lieut S W Beeman, 2 6 G R, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A C Wild, Bo Cov
Capt E H Warning, 79 Inf
Capt G L Whatford, 66 Punj

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| B Mandvi, Chinkla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri | 4 | 2 | 21 |
| C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 8 | 8 | 25 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 6 | 4 | 36 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 16 |
| Total | 24 | 19 | 124 |
| This day last year | 89 | 78 | 166 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 21st 1910.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 124 | 61 | 18 |
| B | 107 | 69 | 10 |
| C | 323 | 128 | 24 |
| D | 104 | 43 | 7 |
| E | 135 | 57 | 6 |
| F | 130 | 14 | 1 |
| G | 60 | 93 | 15 |
| H | 79 | 9 | 2 |
| I | 68 | 7 | 3 |
| Total | 1,135 | 481 | 86 |
| Total killed to date rats | | | 1,616 |

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Bathearton near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprize all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 72 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.


WOMAN'S

CHARMS

Of Skin, Hands and Hair Preserved by

CUTICURA

For preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for allaying minor irritations of the skin and scalp and imparting a velvety softness; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and, in short, for every use in promoting skin health and bodily purity, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unsurpassed.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 135 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Book, post-free a Guide to the Best Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

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PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE
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The Economy of "Paisley Flour"

is so great that 2 ozs. is sufficient to raise a pound of ordinary flour. And do you know that when "Paisley Flour" is used, cake making at home is really very little trouble. Also you know that all the ingredients are clean and sound when you bake at home.

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RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
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Rs. 36/—per dozen.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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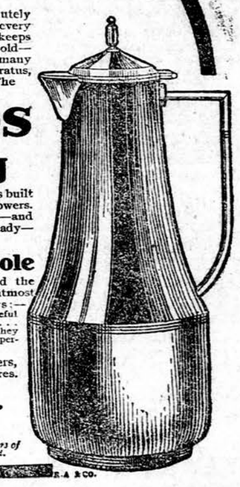

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"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER and HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.


## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 21.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 1-16—1-3
Exchange on London a Paris Fcs. 25·22 1-4+0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent .. ... 93 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·48 +2-4-1-2
Bar silver spot. ... ... 24 9/16 +1-16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 9/16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.— uyers unsatisfied.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... £ 175,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... ... 95 1/2—5-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade stills 3 months 4 1/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 1/4—1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 1-2 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 3 1/2 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullions | ...£23,700,000 | Inc. £ | 1,900,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£5,000,000 | Inc. £ | 1,400,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£41,300,000 | Dec. £ | 1,900,000 |
| Government Securities | ...£4,300,000 | Dec. £ | 2,700,000 |
| Other Securities | ...£27,800,000 | Dec. £ | 1,00,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£23,500,000 | Inc. £ | 2,400,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1 4 1-8
Transfers on Calcutta „ 1,00,000 at 1 4 1-8

MANCHESTER, April 21.

## COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ..... „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 100 „
Do. day's Imports ... ... 15,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Steady.
Mid Americans ... ... ... 7·59 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... ... 15 1-8 + 1/8

| Cotton Delivery | A.-M. | M. J. | J.-J. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7·01 | 7·56 | 7·53 |
| | +2 | +2 | +2 |
| Mid Uplands | J.-A. | A.-S | S.-O. |
| | 7·49 | 7·19 | 6·77 |
| | +3 | +3 | +3 |
| G. O. C. | O.-N. | N. D. | D.-J. |
| | 6·57 | 6·39 | 6·47 |
| | +2 | +2 | +2 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.
NEW YORK, April 21.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 15,000
Do. Last year ... ... 22,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... ... 6,000

Futures at New York..... Declined owing to Commission house liquidation and advanced later on Southern buying of futures in the local market.

May 14·84 + 5
Do at New York.....
July 14·59 + 4

Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15· 5+ 0
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 1-4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... ... 4 87 3/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 53 3/4+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15·5-8+1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... — May 14·58+1-11
Do. at New Orleans ... — July 14·56+10

LONDON, April 21.

LINSEED.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 61 3 8
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c sellers.

## WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs.
O. I. F.... ... ... 37 1-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs
O.I.F. ... ... ... 36 5-9
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value,
Tone—Quiet but steady.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship .. ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1/2
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—B own Cawnpore ... ... 41 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed —Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 65 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... ... 12 2 1-2 Sellers.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... ... 17 7 1 2
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

## FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

## METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... ... £ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... ... d 6 1-8

## ARRIVALS.

"Ventmoor."

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

| In Liverpool— | 14th Apl. | 21st Apl | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | 7·87 | 7·89 | + 2 |
| Apr-May. | 7·56 | 7·61 | + 5 |
| Oct.- ov. | 6·58 | 6·57 | — 1 |
| In New York— | | | |
| Spot | 15·10 | 15·25 | + 15 |
| May Futures | 14·71 | 14·84 | + 13 |
| July Futures | 14·34 | 14·59 | + 19 |
| In New Orleans— | | | |
| Spot | 14 9-16 | 14 5-8 | + 1-8 |
| May Futures | 14·25 | 14·59 | + 34 |
| July Futures | 14·34 | 14·66 | + 32 |
| Egyptian | 15 1-2 | 15 1-8 | — 3-8 |

## YARN.

There was a rise of 2 to 5 points in cotton this week, but our Yarn market remained dull in absence of any upcountry demand.

Manchester quotation :—
2-20 Bleached 13d.
2 40 Bleached 13 5/8
2-40 Grey 12 3-4
2-60 grey 16 3 4
2 60 Bleached 7 5-8
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29

Local quotations :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-100 | Grey ... | ... | at | 1 12 6 |
| 2-100 | Bleached ... | ... | „ | 1 13 3 |
| 2-80 | Grey .. | ... | „ | 1 6 9 |
| 2-80 | Bleached ... | ... | „ | 1 8 0 |
| 2-30 | Grey ... | ... | „ | 0 11 6 |
| 2-30 | Bleached ... | ... | „ | 0 13 3 |
| 2-40 | Grey ... | ... | „ | 0 12 6 |
| 2-40 | Bleached ... | ... | „ | 0 13 3 |

MERCERISED YARN.

There is a further decline of Egyptian cotton by 3-8 this week and that has caused the market easier.

Manchester quotes 30d for grey 2-80
„ „ 31d. for Bleached 2-80
„ „ 31d. for grey 2 84
„ „ 33d for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

| | | | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-80 | Grey M. Yarn ... | Rs. | 1 10 9 |
| 2-80 | Bleached ... | „ | 1 12 0 |
| 2-84 | Grey ... | „ | 1 12 0 |
| 2-84 | Bleached ... | „ | 1 13 0 |
| 2-60 | Grey ... | „ | 1 5 3 |
| 2-60 | Bleached ... | „ | 1 5 0 |

## GREY GOODS.

There seems a scarcity of some known goods and new business is practically at a standstill owing to stiffened prices at Manchester.

Upcountry demand continued fairly good during the week and deliveries are taking place moderately.

Grey Dhooties 41" and 45" thicker qualities are in much demand and those who hold their standard goods limitedly are keeping on same for a better market, and dealers have done some business at a little higher rates than their last purchases for near shipments. It seems that some manufacturers at home hold a good stock of cheaper yarns and being anxious to keep on their looms some business has been accepted by them at a little reduced rates.

G. P. Drills have been reported a little easier and makers are now anxious to sell at a little lower rate for immediate deliveries. Arrivals are expected to be heavier and prices locally declined by two annas during the week.

Grey shirting 15 by 12.—Demand for chesper qualities seemed good and small business has been reported at the last limits as makers on the other side might be free of work. For a thicker qualities calendered goods there is still a difference of about a shilling and new business is impracticable.

Mercerised Dhoties :—The unusually heavy arrivals have now been slightly reduced and there is not much of importance to report.

We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ballis (Original Fari) | | Rs. | 5 7 6 |
| Do. | (Imitation Fari) | | No goods. |
| Do. | G.Shirtings (Sindurio) | „ | 5 11 0 |
| Do. | 100,000 | „ | 6 3 0 |
| Do. | 4025 | „ | 5 0 0 |
| Do. | 7900 | „ | 5 12 0 |
| Do. | Drills Mosque | „ | 7 7 0 |
| Do. | Jacconets No. 18 | „ | 3 10 0 |
| Do. | do. No. 636 | „ | 3 0 3 |
| Do. | do. No. 133 | „ | 2 12 6 |
| Do. | Mulls No. 625 | | No goods. |
| Ritchie, Four Heads | | „ | 5 8 6 |
| Do. | No. 1566 | | No goods. |
| Forbes | No. 651 | „ | 5 9 6 |
| Lyon, Shanker | | „ | 7 2 0 |
| Do. | N . 1575 | „ | 6 8 0 |
| Do. | Bhut Chap | | |
| Deuburats | | | |
| Do. | B B | „ | 7 6 0 |
| Do. | B B B | „ | 8 12 0 |
| Do. | B B B B | „ | 8 14 0 |
| Do. | B B B B B | „ | 8 8 0 |
| Do. | P S | | No goods. |
| Bombay C No. 1500 | | „ | 5 9 0 |
| Grahams No. 2730 | | „ | 5 6 0 |
| Do. | Yellow Horse 8lbs. | „ | 5 6 0 |
| Flemings No. 463 | | „ | 5 0 0 |
| Macdonalds, Drills Queen | | | No goods. |
| G. P. Drills, American | | „ | 10 10 0 |

## WHITE GOODS.

Deliveries are slightly improving day by day and prices on the other side remain firm new business is impracticable.

Enquiries for cheaper qualities of white shirtings have seen home but there remains a difference of nine pence, hence nothing is getting through.

Lilipmanns 1600s. are well maintained.

Glasgow Mulls.—The demand is moderate and makers are asking 3 to 4 pence more which buyers cannot meet with in comparision with the present state of affairs.

Nainsooks are in good demand and prices are well maintained.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Graham's Nainsooks | 77/7777 | | No goods. |
| Do. | do. ... 88/8888 | Rs. | 2 1 0 |
| Do. | do. ... A I | „ | 2 6 6 |
| Do. | do. ... 199/399 | „ | 2 11 0 |
| Do. | Mulls ... 9/999 | „ | 3 9 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 9959 | „ | 4 5 0 |
| Rallis Nainsooks | ... 2600 | „ | 1 13 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 21021 | „ | 1 14 6 |
| Do | do. ... 7070/9090 | „ | 2 1 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 9999 | „ | 2 2 6 |
| Do. | do. ... 5300/9300 | „ | 2 4 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 7/27 | „ | 2 5 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 88/98 | „ | 2 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 39620 | „ | 2 14 6 |
| Rallis Mulls | ... 55 | „ | 1 3 0 |
| Do. | do. ... Sun | „ | 1 7 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 1170 | „ | 1 7 6 |
| Do. | do. ... 1270 | „ | 1 8 6 |
| Do. | do. ... 50/60 | „ | 2 14 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 6/600 | „ | 3 12 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 6000 | „ | 4 7 6 |
| Do. | do. ... 88 | „ | 3 7 0 |
| Ritchie Nainsooks | ... 3939/5858 | „ | 1 12 0 |
| Do. | do. ... 3500/5500 | „ | 1 15 3 |
| Do. | Mulls ... 1260 | „ | 1 9 6 |
| Do. | do. ... (Jovala). | „ | 2 7 0 |
| Lyon Nainsooks | ... 4545/6767 | „ | 1 15 3 |
| Greaves | do ... 8600 | „ | 1 9 3 |
| Do. | Mulls ... 5060 | „ | 1 9 3 |
| Do. | Nainsooks 30/50300 | „ | 2 0 0 |
| Shaw Wallace's | ...Motor Car. | „ | 1 15 6 |
| Macdonald Mulls | ... 64 | „ | 3 7 0 |
| Liepmanns | ... 1560s. | „ | 9 14 0 |
| Horrocks Shirtings | ... M O | „ | 2 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... M H | „ | 13 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... E F | „ | 16 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... S O | „ | 20 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... A O | „ | 21 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... H M | „ | 12 8 0 |
| Do. | do. ... G G X | „ | 9 10 0 |
| Do. | do. ... O | „ | 10 2 0 |
| Do. | do. ... A I | „ | 11 4 0 |
| Holland | ... ... 40000 | „ | 11 0 0 |
| Lyon | ... ... C4000 | „ | 13 10 0 |

BOMBAY, April 22.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There was not much enquiry and very little was passing.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.May
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 5-16d
„ „ Forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. 15th May
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d
France 3 m/s „ ... ... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s „ ... ... 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ... ... 130 1/4
„ Shanghai ... ... 175
„ Japan ... ... 149

The market is steady.

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 for ready and unchanged for forward and New York also advanced 1-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0, London market being advanced and market strong. Our market remained firm and demand from the Bulls being more, futures advanced at the close to Rs. 72-14-0. It has been reported that Bulls have tried to keep the ready goods in one hand and also they are buying in London, but they could not get their requirement. The tendency of the market is upwards and it depends mostly on the Bull speculators. Futures will be settled at higher rates.

Gold market, with very little up-country and local demand, remained steady and prices are maintained. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and no change has been reported.

We quote :—

| GOLD. | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett... ... ... ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch ... ... ... ... | 27 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank ... ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 9 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Do Dragon ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |

| SILVER | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny ... ... ... ... | 71 | 14 | 0 |
| 17 Penny ready ... ... ... ... | 71 | 13 | 0 |
| Local per tola ... ... ... ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| First Settlement ... ... ... ... | 71 | 14 | 0 |
| Second „ ... ... ... ... | 72 | 1 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—London price was 3d. down. Demand for ready was very little and there being more sellers, prices declined by two annas. Tone—Drill.

Rapeseed :—London price declined by 1. There was very little. Business was very little and prices were easier by an anna. Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed.—There being sellers for ready and forward, prices declined by two to three annas. Tone—Dull.

Cutterseed, Gingellyseed, Cottenseed, Groundnuts, Mowrasseed :—Prices remained unchanged. Tone—Steady.

| Description. | Rate. |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ...Rs. 11 0 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... „ 10 14 |
| SAPESEED— | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ...Rs. 6 10 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... „ 7 6 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... „ 7 8 |
| Poppyseed ... | ... „ 9 12 |
| Castorseed ... | ... „ 39 to 41 |
| Mowrasseed... ... | ... „ 6 12 |
| Maize ... ... | ... „ 22 to 23 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... „ 43 to 45 |
| Mustardseed ... | ... „ 85 to 92 |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... „ 40 to 50 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | |
| Gulburga do. ... | „ 48 to 49 |
| Kalbur do. ... | |
| Itarsi do. ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/8 | |
| Do. do do 85/15 | „ 44 to 48 |
| Do. do. do. 75/25... | |
| Do. Mixed 50/50 ... | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | „ 42 to 43 |
| Do. do. 85/15... | |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | „ 41 to 43 |
| Do. do. Ganag ... | |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | „ 42 to 44 |
| Do. Meggi ... | |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | „ 50 to 54 |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | |
| Do. do. Gujarat | |
| Do. Black Kutni | „ 40 to 41 |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | |
| WHEAT— | |
| Pissi ... ... ... | ... „ 36 to 39 |
| Hard Red... ... ... | ... „ 32 to 34 |
| Cottonseed ... ... | ... „ 25 to 26 |

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st April :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 21,494 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 28,668 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 23,404 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 3,786 „ |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 3,785 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 2,020 „ |
| Castorseed... ... ... | 6,612 „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 6,455 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 6,305 „ |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 25,955 „ |
| Mowrasseed... ... ... | ... „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 814 „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,963 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | 77 „ |

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

| | Total for the week ending 21st Apl. 1910. | Since. 1st Jan 1910 | Since. 1st Jan 1909 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cwt. | cwt. | cwt. |
| Wheat | 107847 | 910368 | 1118935 |
| Linseed | 169253 | 1216921 | 735643 |
| Rape Rai and Mustardseeds | 196214 | 975095 | 451072 |
| Gingellyseed | 15700 | 1929902 | 686431 |
| Poppyseed | 44912 | 30222 | 94377 |
| Groundnuts | 11123 | 544495 | 182806 |
| Castorseed | 52665 | 446266 | 463333 |
| Rice | 141143 | 2122444 | 3360601 |
| Myrabollams | 42519 | 805137 | 514694 |
| Cottonseed | 180679 | 4649845 | 1707423 |
| Mowrasseed | 657 | 40215 | 29559 |
| Gram | 10990 | 256886 | 245201 |
| Joowar | 10490 | 192552 | 210292 |
| Maize | 745 | 92093 | 2186 |

## SHARES.

The market is little active. Prices of some concerns have little improved. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,477 1-2 ; Bank of India's have advanced to Rs. 67 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at and about Rs. 92 ; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-4 ; Bank of Burma's are unchanged at Rs. 117. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have declined to Rs. 303 ; Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 138 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have gradually improved to Rs. 517 1-2 ; Bamankna's have been put through at Rs. 8 to 8 1-2; the Bombay E.S. and T. Co's Ld. Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 160 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 94 to Rs. 95; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 300 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 290; the Bombay Flour Mill Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,026; the Delhi and U. I. Flour Mills have declined to Rs. 120; Central I. Mining Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 297 1 2 X. D.; Kemp's are steady at Rs. 177; Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy's shares have jumped up to Rs. 775; the Tata Iron and Steel Coy. shares are quoted, ordinary shares Rs.11, preference shares Rs. 55 and deferred shares Rs. 74; Treacher's have declined to Rs. 555. Press shares are unchanged with little doing : Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2, New Berar's at Rs. 540, Mofussils at Rs 770. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 307 1-2 ; Central India have jumped up to Rs. 1,700 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 385 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,100 ; Cresent's are quiet at Rs. 85 ; Finlay Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 217 1-2 ; Jamsned's are steady at Rs. 162 1-2, Khattau Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 710 ; Kohinoor's have gradually improved to Rs. 635 ; Maneckji Petit's have closed quiet at Rs. 2,790 X. D. ; New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 175, New City of Bombay at Rs. 712 1-2 ; Standard's, after touching Rs. 1,135, have closed at Rs. 1,115 ; Swan's have improved to Rs. 250 X. D. ; Textile's have dropped to Rs 880. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are unchanged at Rs. 452 1-2 to Rs. 455 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 587 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 116, Amritsar Patti's at Rs. 120 The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 4 points up, New York 10 up and futures advanced by 5 and 4. Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from mills and exporters was more, no prices were put up by Rs 2 to 3. There being buyers and sellers for futures, market was unsteady. Good Broach opened at Rs. 295, but there being more sellers declined at the close to Rs. 292.

We learn of the following purchases :—

| Sales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Gaddum & Co | ...Nagpur | ... 312 |
| 200 | R Doncaster Co | ...Sawgin | ... 330 |
| 100 | Madhowji Mills | ...Wardha | ...250 Dgd |
| 100 | Morarji Mills | ...Anjar | ... 308 |
| 100 | Jiwraj Mills | ...Wardha | ... 308 |
| 100 | Phoenix Mills | ...Bengal | ... 268 |
| 200 | W. Wolf & Sons | ...Kurauja | ... 295 |
| 100 | Tata & Co | ...Sarsi | ... 245 |
| 200 | Japan T Co | ...Sawgin | ... 330 |
| 100 | Jubilee Mills | ...Akola | ... 285 |
| 100 | Carla Mills | ...Parbhani | ... 305 |
| 100 | do | ...Wadhwan | ... 320 |
| 100 | do | ...Ujjain | ... 298 |
| 200 | Victoria Mills | ...Anjar | ... 288 |

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | | ... | 286 |
| „ | Good | ... | 254 |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | | ... | 286 |
| „ | Good | ... | 271 |
| Sind Punjab | Fine | ... | 283 |
| „ | Good | ... | 268 |
| Khandesh Fine | | ... | 278 |
| „ | Good | ... | 267 |
| Amraoti Fine | | ... | 297 |
| „ | Good | ... | 289 |
| Akola Khangaum Fine | | ... | 298 |
| „ | Good | ... | 280 |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon | Fine | ... | 303 |
| „ | Good | ... | 295 |
| Yeotmal Fine | | ... | 309 |
| „ | Good | ... | 301 |
| Nagpore Fine | | ... | 312 |
| „ | Good | ... | 304 |
| Wardha Hinganghat | Fine | ... | 315 |
| „ | Good | ... | 307 |
| Methia Fine | | ... | 288 |
| „ | Good | ... | 276 |
| Broach Gin Fine | | ... | 311 |
| „ | Good | ... | 295 |
| Sawginned Fine | | ... | 329 A.-M. |
| Coompta Ginned | | ... | 321 „ |
| Westerns „ | | ... | 307 „ |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st April :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh ... ... ... | 828 | Bales. |
| Central India... ... | 671 | „ |
| Barsi and Nagur ... ... | 1,041 | „ |
| Berar ... ... ... | 498 | „ |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 410 | „ |
| Comras... ... ... | 3,448 | „ |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 2,074 | „ |
| Broach... ... ... | 2,226 | „ |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 3,423 | „ |
| Westerns ... ... ... | ... | „ |
| Bengals (N W. P.) ... ... | ... | „ |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... ... | 326 | „ |
| Sind ... ... ... | ..... | „ |
| Persian ... ... ... | 11 | „ |
| American ... ... ... | ..... | „ |
| Total ... | 11,508 | Bales. |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

| Growths. | Total for the week ending 21st Apl. 1910. | Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909 | Oct. 1st 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandesh ... ... | 2,638 | 417,347 | 304,215 |
| Central India... ... | 6,785 | 177,621 | 99,580 |
| Barsee and Nagur ... | 3,943 | 246,839 | 97,013 |
| Berar ... ... | 5,635 | 494,989 | 331,418 |
| Central Provinces ... | 3,845 | 282,896 | 149,177 |
| Total Comras ... | 22,841 | 1,619,692 | 979,403 |
| Dholleras ... ... | 10,053 | 153,488 | 116,994 |
| Broach ... ... | 21,067 | 223,957 | 147,995 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 12,970 | 84,987 | 73,330 |
| Westerns ... ... | 1,816 | 12,630 | 8,657 |
| Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ... ... | 2,705 | 400,716 | 260,359 |
| Bengals (Rajputana)... | 4,246 | 88,877 | 39,774 |
| Sind ... ... | 74 | 34,955 | 20,093 |
| Persian ... ... | 86 | 3,065 | 1,294 |
| Americans ... ... | ... | 750 | 8,944 |
| Egyptian ... ... | ... | 397 | 3,564 |
| Other sorts ... ... | ... | 131 | 519 |
| Total ... | 75,858 | 2,633,645 | 1,680,496 |

LIVERPOOL, April 22.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Quiet but st.ady. |
| Estimated Sales... ... ... | ... 7,000 |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | ... 27,000 |
| Future Delivery Prices :— | |
| Apl.—May. ... ... ... | 7·63+2 |
| May—June ... ... ... | 7·60+2 |
| June—July ... ... ... | 7·55+2 |
| July—Aug. ... ... ... | 7·51+3 |
| Aug.—Sept. ... ... ... | 7·32+3 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... ... ... | 6·80+3 |
| Oct.—Nov. ... ... ... | 6·58+3 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... ... ... | 6·53+3 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... ... ... | 6·50+3 |

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 22nd April :—

| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 75,858 | 54,070 | + 21,788 |
| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Repts from 1st Oct. to 21st Apl. ..... | 26,33,645 | 1,660,496 | +9,73,149 |
| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Shipts for the week Europe ..... | 48,171 | 20,651 | + 27,520 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports..... | 33,567 | 15,928 | + 14,639 |
| Total ..... | 81,738 | 39,579 | + 42,159 |
| Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 21st Apl.... | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Europe ..... | 793,370 | 457,366 | +336,004 |
| China ..... | 81,229 | 34,870 | + 46,359 |
| Japan ..... | 677,368 | 456,449 | +220,919 |
| Coast Ports ..... | 27,823 | 14,407 | + 13,421 |
| Total ..... | 1,579,695 | 963 092 | +616,603 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe..... | 13,547 | 10,332 | + 3,215 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports..... | 23,615 | 5,476 | + 18,139 |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th April 1910—13,079 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct to 31st Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

## FREIGHTS.

At the beginning of the week speculators sold about 4,000 tons. Hamburg, May, short at 14·6 and since then the Hansa has done about 1,900 tons, June, at the same rate.

For other ports, business was done in small lots for May, June and July at 14·6.

Market closes quiet and steady.

Steamers fixed in Bombay at 14·6 May and at Karachi at 15 for May and June.

| Ports. | April. Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp — | ... 15 0 | ... 15 0 |
| Dunkirk ... | ... 15 6 | ... 16 0 |
| Havre ... ... | ... 16 0 | ... 16 6 |
| Hull ... ... | ... ..... | ... ..... |
| Liverpool ... | ... 15 0 | ... 15 6 |
| Marseilles ... | ... 15 0 | ... 15 6 |
| Genoa ... ... | ... 15 6 | ... 16 0 |
| London ... ... | ... ..... | ... ..... |
| Hamburg ... | ... 16 0 | ... 16 6 |
| Trieste ... | ... 17 0 | ... 18 0 |
| Venice... ... | ... 17 0 | ... 18 0 |
| Open Ports ... | ... May & June | 14 9 |

## SUGAR.

Ready Price—
S R B or similar... Rs 13·3 16s. 3d. FBH
White Java ... Rs 13·2 16s 2d. FBH
Brown Java ... Rs 11-13 to 11-14 14s. 6d. 14s. 6d. FBH

Sales—Karachee goods were sold by offices at B 10 1-2 White Java Aug-Oct and Brown Java at 12-6 to 12-7 August-October.

Inquiry—Copetitors are offering Karachee goods, White Java at 14 and Brown Java at 12-8.

Arrivals.—Two Steamers arrived with 1,00,000 bags.

Mauritius Sugar—
Java estimated at bags, 3,000
Austrian estimated at a very small quantity
Mauritius estimated at bags 2,50,000

## IVORY.

The ivory market remains rather dull at present. Dealers are now anticipating the marriage season shortly and there will be a good demand after a fortnight.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quaterly sales, 26th April :—

| tons. | cwts. | qrs. | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 4 | 1 | 11 | East Indian. |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Abyssinian. |
| 19 | 6 | 3 | 17 | Egyptian. |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 3 | West Coast African. |
| 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | Lisbon. |
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 | Walrus Teeth. |
| 0 | 7 | 1 | 21 | Sea Horse Teeth. |
| 0 | 6 | 1 | 12 | Rhinoceros Horns |
| 49 | 1 | 2 | 27 | |

Deliveries since January Auctions, 61 1-2 tons.

STATISTICS.

| | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. ... | 67 | 84 | 73 | 73 | 67 | 73 |
| Deliveries Ditto ... | 63 | 76 | 56 | 58 | 62 | 69 |
| Stock 31st Mar..... | 85 | 94 | 79 | 52 | 54 | 61 |
| Landed during Mar. | | 21 | | | | |
| Deliveries Ditto ... | | 12 | | | | |

## COAL.

| | Ready. Rs. | Forwards. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Heliger's Anthracite Coal | ... 13 | 14 |
| Do. Standard „ | ... 12 | 12 |

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... ... | lbs. | 21 | |
| | | 28 | |
| | | 35 | |
| | | 42 | |
| | | 56 | Rs.55 4 |
| | | 63 | |
| | | 70 | |
| | | 77 | |
| | | 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... | | 21 | |
| | | 28 | |
| | | 35 | |
| | | 42 | Rs.45 4 |
| | | 49 | |
| | | 56 | |
| Tin Ingots. ... ... ... | | ... | „ 40 8 |
| Spelter S M | | ... | |
| M M | | ... | „ 38 8 |
| J | | ... | |
| G | | ... | |
| Georgahutte | | ... | „ 32 4 |
| Copper Ingots K S | | ... | „ 48 10 |
| Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | | | „ 51 8 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | lbs. 14, 16 | 18, 12 | „ 47 8 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, April 21.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. | Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2 Boxes ... | 1,58,500 | ... | ... |
| 1 Box ... | 76,800 | ... | ... |
| 25 Boxes ... | 16,97,280 | 75,000 | ... |
| 4 do ... | 1,72,8 0 | 37,500 | ... |
| 1 Box ... | 38,400 | ... | ... |
| 1 do ... | 76,800 | ... | ... |
| 4 Boxes ... | 2,88,800 | ... | ... |
| 3 do ... | 2,80,400 | ... | ... |
| 1 Box ... | ... | 60,000 | ... |
| Importers. | | Vessel. | From |
| Mercantile Bank of India. | | Caledonia | London |
| Yokohama Specie Bank ... | | do | do |
| National Bank of India Ltd | | do | do |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.... | | do | do |
| International Banking Co... | | do | do |
| Bank of Bombay ... | | do | do |
| Chartered Bank of India A. and China.... ... | | do | do |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | | do | do |
| Mercantile Bank of India... | | Africa | Alexandria |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th April, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

### MINISTERIAL TRIUMPHS.

The Prime Minister's name may go down to posterity as Promissory or Put-off Asquith. Why not Single-speech Hamilton is known to thousands who would be puzzled to say who Hamilton was or what his speech concerned. Assailed by righteously inquisitive members, Mr. Asquith replies only, "Wait and see." They must wait and see what, if anything, he is going to do, when, if ever, he proposes to do it. This prophet will not allow even a glimpse of the promised land, and one gathers from his tactics that he finds same difficulty in descrying its whereabouts himself. In the meantime, however, it must be conceded that his Majesty's present Ministers have accomplished one feat of which, in the dearth of other achievement, they may vaunt themselves unduly. They have succeeded more than any Ministers who have gone before them in reducing Ministerial replies to a formula. Mr. McKenna's "No, sir," has brought him more notoriety than his conduct of the Navy has brought him fame; while Mr. Asquith's "Wait and see" rivals the mystery of the most elusive algebraic sign. Thus have the Government succeeded in doing something. In offering them congratulations one must, in mere gratitude, suggest that, when they have waited as long as they can, they also will see.

### MABON AND MID-GLAMORGAN.

An apple of discord has been thrown into the happy Liberal-Labour family. For some time past the elder brother has given a helping hand to the sturdy infant, notably in the Trade Disputes Act of 1906, whereby so-called "peaceful" picketing was allowed, or, in other words encouragement was given to violence and to interference with freedom of contract. In the last General Election the brothers did not see eye to eye, but there was a certain amount of give-and-take. Mr. Asquith refused to be converted to the Right to Work proposition, but promised support to the effort to legalise the collection of the Parliamentary candidates' fund. And so the family life wagged on well enough, and when the Labour proposal that Government workers should be paid as well as the best paid workers in the vicinity threatened to overthrow the Government, the Labour leaders valiantly stultified themselves by refusing to vote for their own motion. As a thankoffering the Official Whips granted the reversion of Sir S. T. Evans's seat in Mid-Glamorgan to the younger brother. Then fell the apple of discord. The local Liberals refused to abide by the Whips' decision; they claimed to have a majority over the Labour men: the seat was theirs by right. And they beat the Labour man in open fight. And now "Mabon" foretells open war on the Welsh hills between Labour and Liberals. Crows will peck out crows' eyes, and there will be a fine opportunity for the Unionist candidates.

### AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Mr. Lloyd George is an expensive luxury, and probably only the most enthusiastic of his supporters will seriously maintain that £32,000,000 is not a rather high price to pay for his services. Conservatives, who would willingly have dispensed with them free of charge, may be pardoned a certain impatience. One would have thought that no one could still be entertaining the idea that it is the House of Lords that is to blame for a unique crisis; but, since Liberal statesmen and Liberal newspapers continue to pretend that this is so, we must yet again ask the Chancellor why he has not passed a Budget which, according to him, is and always has been so popular that the Second Chamber was not justified in referring it to the country. The question is an old one, and so is the answer. The Budget is not popular; the last election proved it. The Lords were therefore right in rejecting it, their position being made constitutionally unassailable by the fact that the Bill was not a Finance Bill pure and simple; and, finally, the obstinacy of the Chancellor, and that alone, is to blame for the financial straits in which the country finds itself.

### REJANE.

If London managers have a reputation for courtesy, Continental actors surely deserve one for wholesale compliment. The English stage, after being for long an object of foreign execration, is being "discovered" by one European favourite after another. Mme. Rejane has been confiding her admiration of London actors and theatres to the "Daily Telegraph" in language that must make even the occasional playgoer blush with pleasure to think that any money of his has contributed to so perfect a state of affairs. One point in particular has struck Rejane—the unflagging spirits of English actors and actresses. It is possible to visit the five-hundredth performance of a London success and find the players as sincere and and careful as during the first week. In Paris this spirit of enthusiasm rarely survives a fortnight. In Paris, too, theatrical successes, as we understand the words, are rare. A run of three months is considered satisfactory. Whether these are cause and effect and, if so, which is cause and which effect, over cannot determine. Meanwhile, there seems no reason to doubt Mme. Rejane's sincerety. She must be aware of the welcome that awaits her without flattering her audience.

### A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN.

Seldom can a private citizen, whose reputation depended rather upon a general impression than upon any definite act likely to catch the public fancy have had so triumphant a tour as that now being enjoyed by Mr. Roosevelt. Fortunately he is a man who enjoys being alive and he will be pleased rather than embarrassed by his receptions. When the sleepy southern Italian waxes enthusiastic over American personality it may safely be assumed that the great cities of Northern Europe will make the ex-President more than welcome. Whether Mr. Roosevelt will deliver impromptu addresses in the foyers of London theatres remains to be seen. One can vouch, however, for the audience, if he sees fit to do so.

### THE GAZING CROWD.

The Commissioner of Police is to have an opportunity of making everything plain. In meeting assembled the traders of London have appointed a deputation to wait on him to ascertain how they may be freed from the risks of arranging their shop-windows in too attractive a fashion. The blessings and banes of glorious display have often been commented. A shop-window is made to exhibit goods. The ingenious owner arranges his wares with the object of attracting folk to look at them. But the depth of his danger corresponds to the extent of his talent. The more folk he draws the greater is the risk of the police-summoning him for causing an obstruction. The task laid on the Commissioner of Police is to explain when a crowd is not a crowd. The traders seek from him instruction on the extent of the liberties of the shop-window. How can they decide of themselves what are the limits of fascination. The case is complicated by public taste. A crowd will sometimes take a fancy for gathering round a window which one might suppose not nearly so attractive as its neighbour that remains comparatively deserted. So that the Commissioner of Police if he desires to satisfy the deputation, must go into the philosophy of crowds, as well as into the legality of window-dressing. He must expound the prophets as well as the law. One is inclined to pity him.


BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

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HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

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SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
*Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.*
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

*Wholesale Agents:*

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed; no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

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Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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Druggist and Chemists.

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EYE DROPS.

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NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

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DASTOOR,
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.
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Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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Musk Lavender ... ... ... ...
High Class Dentrifice ... ...

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(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.
Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an Infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 25 vegetable drugs and 150 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

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DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and carconic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective spelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWERS are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

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Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability trials.
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*FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.*

**A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.**

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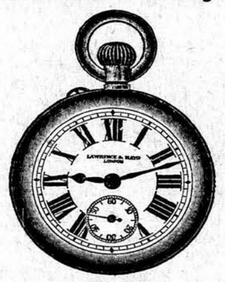

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Frenchurch Street, London E.C.